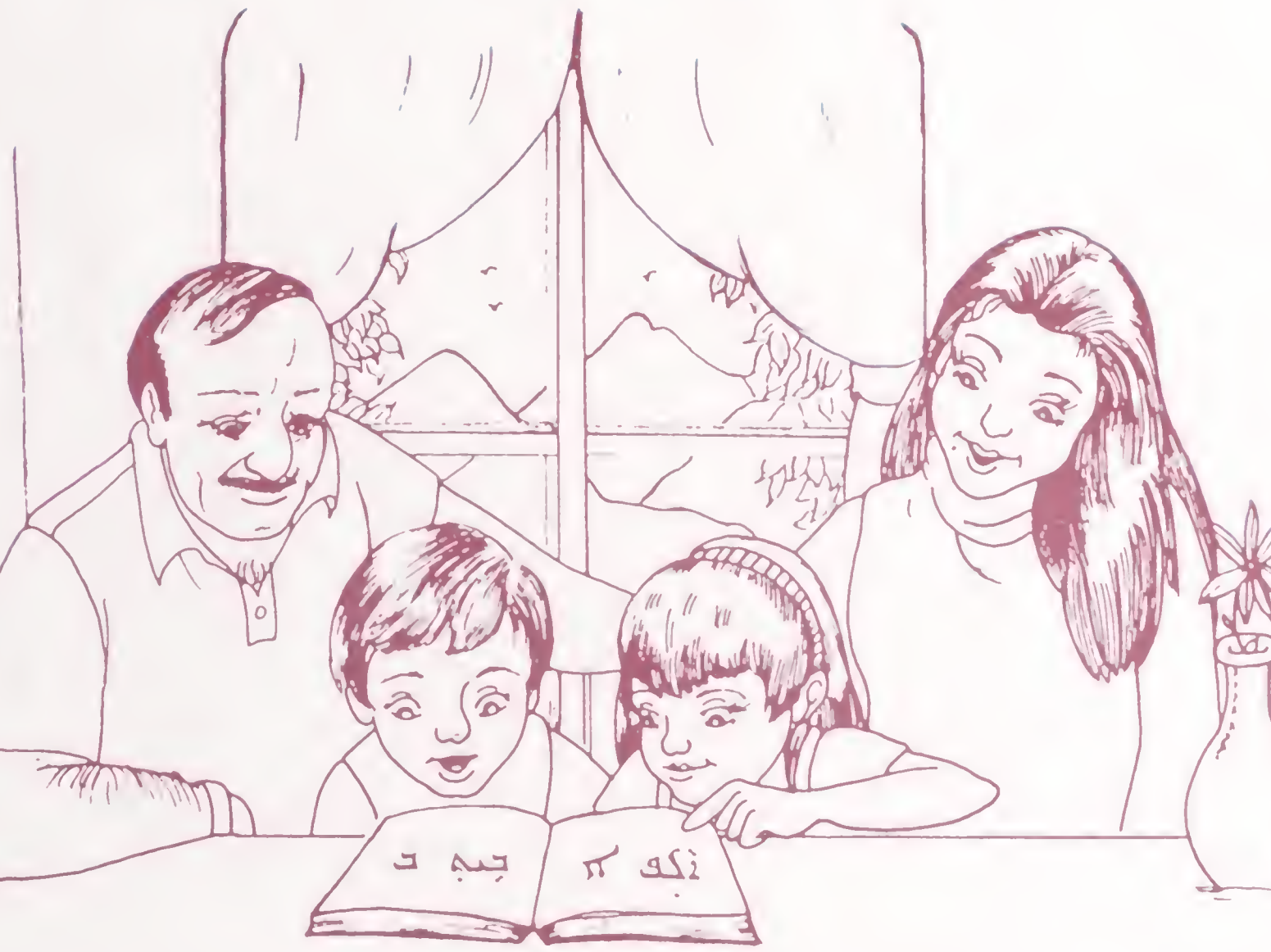
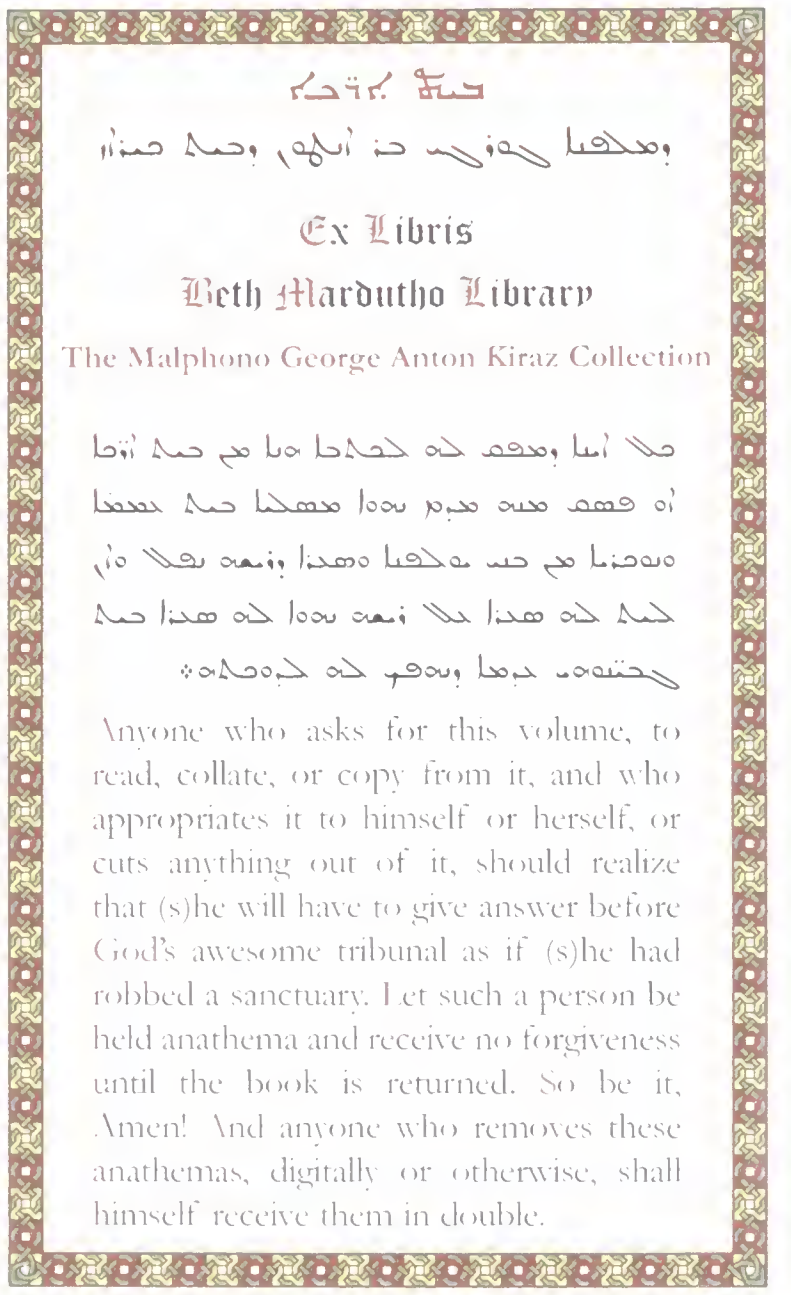
BEGINNER'S HANDBOOK OF THE ARAMAIC CHALDEAN ALPHABETS



BY
FR. MICHAEL J. BAZZI

1995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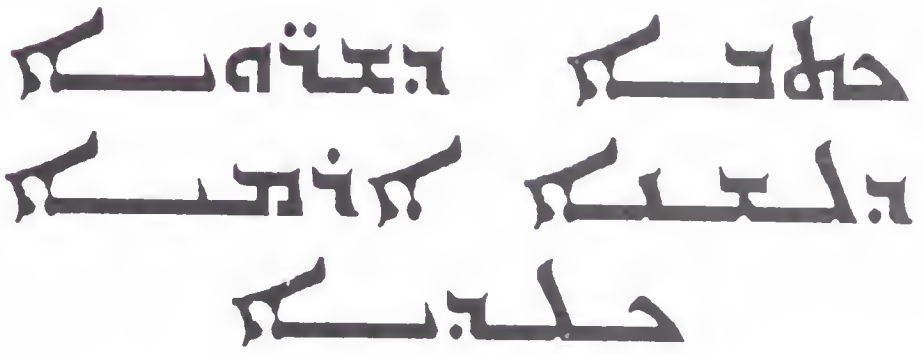
317

BEGINNER'S HANDBOOK OF THE ARAMAIC CHALDEAN ALPHABETS



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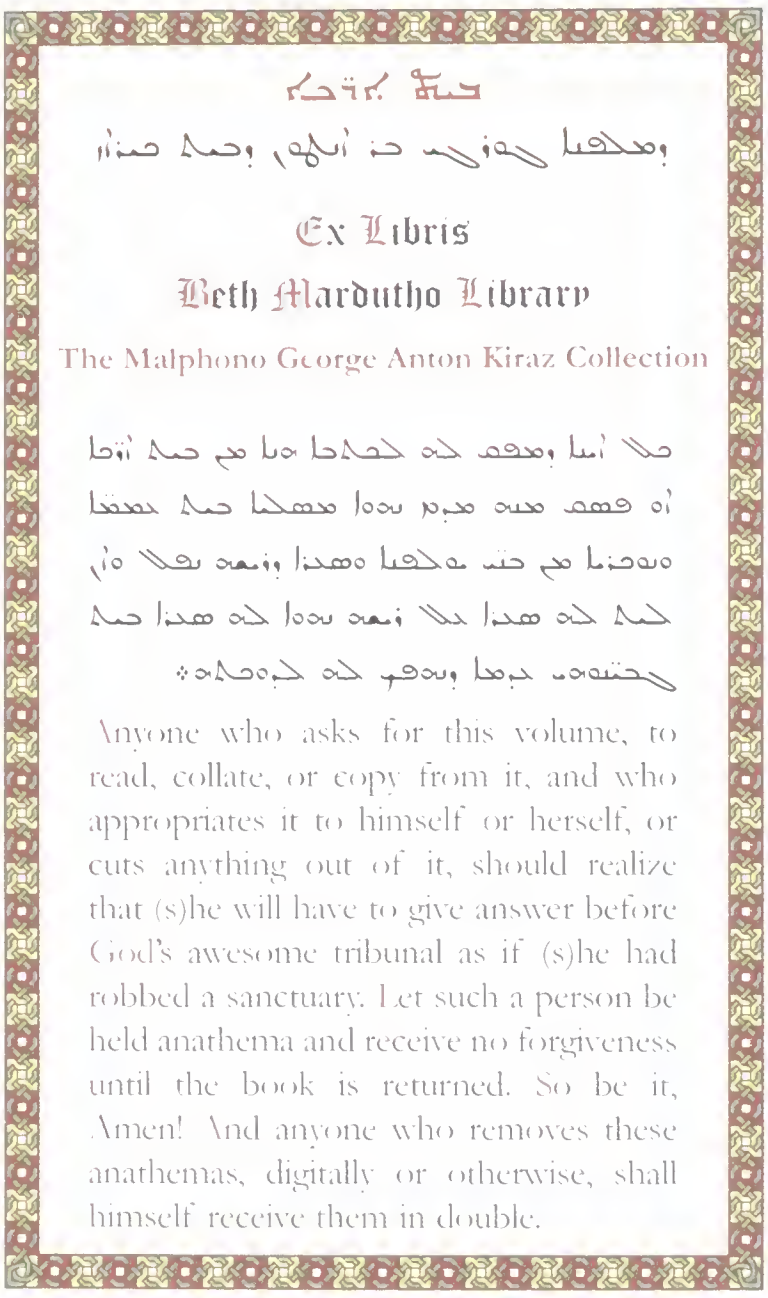
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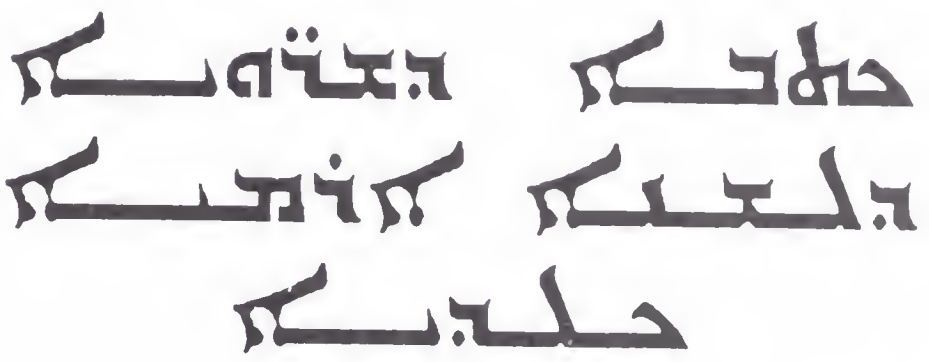

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FORWARD

The purpose of this handbook is to introduce the beginner to the basic steps of writing and reading the twenty-two letters of the Aramaic alphabet. This work also includes the eleven additions to the alphabet, vowels, numbers and a list of more than a one-hundred word vocabulary. For those who wish to converse in modern Aramaic a special section is added to each lesson – Let's speak Aramaic.

Language is the most precious heritage we possess. I feel it is a great honor for me to be able to provide this simple introductory method for learning the language of Jesus and His disciples and to share in the new revival movement of this famous and ancient language.

Today there are literally millions of Chaldeans, Assyrians and Syrians throughout the world who use Aramaic in their every day living. The task of keeping this most valuable treasure alive is a responsibility that belongs to all of us.

INTRODUCTION

The Chaldeans and Assyrians are originally from the great country of Mesopotamia – known as the "Cradle of civilization." Today this ancient area is known as Iraq.

The age-old scattered tribes of the Chaldeans lived among the lakes and swamps that border the middle and lower courses of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers from Babylon to the Sea of Chaldea, lately known as the Persian Gulf. These industrious people were great scientists, merchants, farmers, ranchers and herdsmen who had gifted the world with the knowledge of astronomy, astrology, mathematics and numerous other sciences.

These mighty Chaldean warriors, between 626 and 539 B.C., established the famous Babylonian Empire whose frontiers extended from Mesopotamia to Syria, Palestine, Lebanon, Arabia and Egypt. (The Bible confirms this history especially the books of kings, Chronicles and the prophets). There were five Chaldean kings who in succession ruled this vast empire. King Nebuchadnessar II was the second ruling monarch of the Chaldean nation (605 – 562 B.C.). He made the city of Babylon one of the most magificent cities of that time by erecting in it the famous "hanging gardens" one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. He beautified the city by building rose colored walls, wide processional streets, blue glazed bricks decorated with red dragons, lions and wild bulls, canals,

artificial lakes and a large reservoir which surrounded Babylon. Though the Chaldean empire succumbed to Persian rule, its people remained indomitable and flourished throughout history to the present day.

History credits the Assyrians as the greatest warriors of their time. They occupied the Northern part of Mesopotamia and ruled from 1870 – 1700 B.C.; then again in 1250 – 1000 B.C. They also established a strong empire between 1000 – 612 B.C. which stretched from Mesopotamia to Egypt. The Assyrian empire fell to Elamites and Chaldeans in 612 B.C.

The Chaldeans and assyrians were converted to Christianity by the ministry of St. Thomas the Apostle in the first century A.D., and established the Church of the East. By the end of the fifth century A.D. the Church of the East separated from the church of Rome. During this period the Chaldean–Assyrian church prospered and expanded throughout Chaldea, Assyria, Iran, Arabia, Mongolia, Malabar Coast of India as well as China.

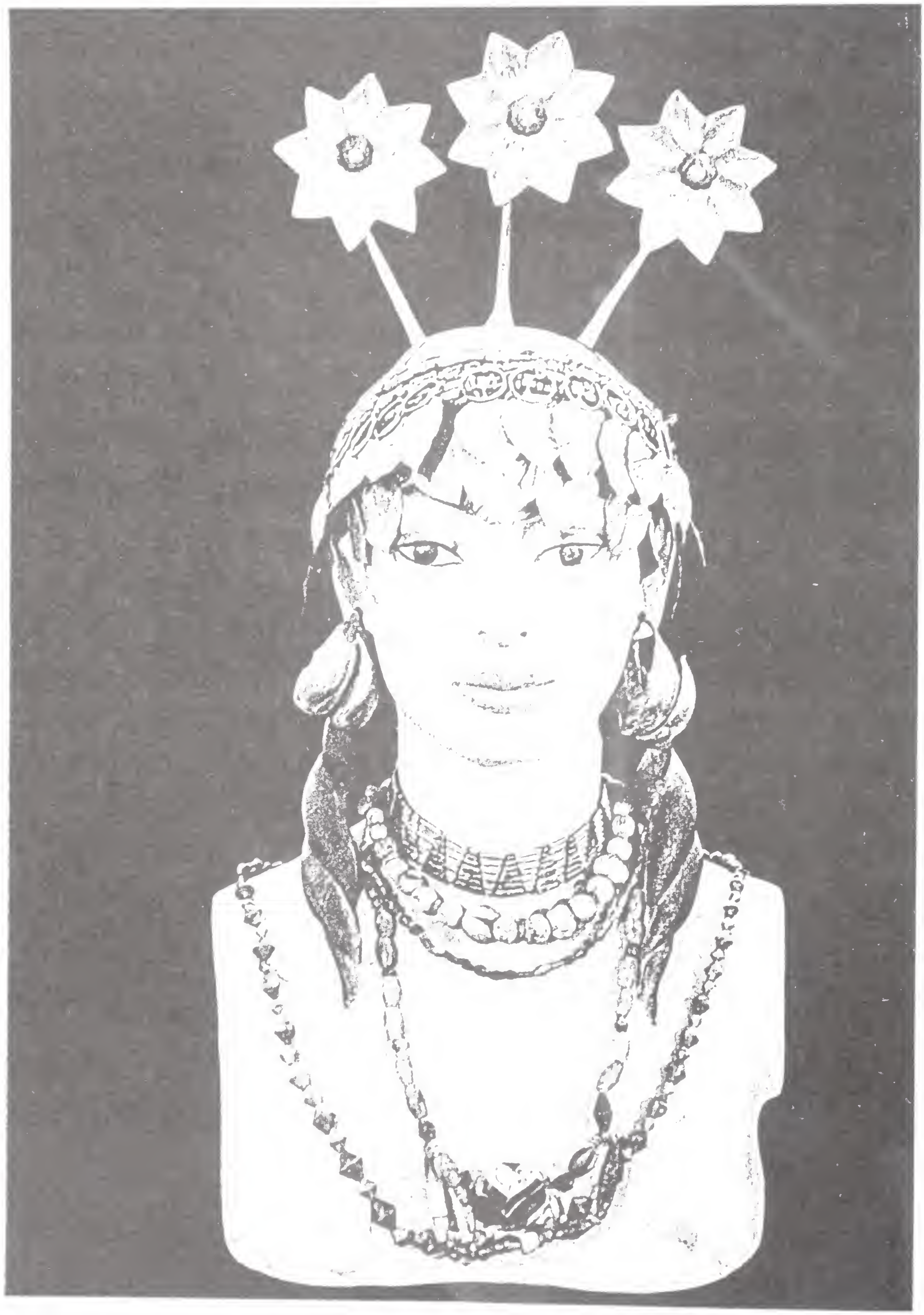
In 1445 A.D. and 1553 A.D. a large portion of the Chaldean–Assyrian church reunited with Rome and were called Chaldean Catholics but those who refused to reunite were called Nestorians.

Today there are more than one million Chaldeans and Assyrians worldwide. In India, at the end of the 19th century, there were two million Christians who adhered to the Hierarchy of the Church of the East in Mesopotamia and used the Aramaic language for their liturgy.

The Aramaic language made its historical appearance sometime between the 16th – 14th centuries B.C. and its alphabet became the vehicle for communication all over the near East. It gradually supplanted other tongues in neighboring lands. Between 1077 to 911 B.C., the nomadic Aramaen tribes had conquered Babylon and ruled over parts of Mesopotamia. Throughout this period Aramaic became the commercial language and from the 9th century to the 7th century B.C. the Assyrians had adopted Aramaic. Assyria's political power influenced the spread of this language and Aramaic became the lingua franca of the Near East. The Chaldean Empire, beginning in 612 B.C. also carried this Semitic tongue throughout every province and country from Asia Minor in the north to the Arabian Peninsula in the south and from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the East. At this time the language of the people of Palestine shifted from Hebrew to Aramaic and it continued until the 7th century A.D. After the fall of the Chaldean Empire, the Persian nation ruled Mesopotamia and its surrounding and continued to promulgate the Aramaic vernacular in every facet of life. Thus, when Christianity began to spread from Antioch in Syria to many near Eastern countries, Aramaic became the liturgical language of Christians in Mesopotamia, Iran, Turkey, Armenia, Syria and Lebanon. It was kept alive domestically and scholastically as well.

Classical Aramaic gradually changed in its spoken form to modern Aramaic because of the influences of

other languages. Therefore, in the present time, Classical Aramaic is used only in its liturgical form and in biblical and historical studies. However, modern Aramaic in its many dialects still remains faithful to its roots.



LADY FROM UR OF CHALDEA (2450 B.C.) WITH GOLDEN ORNAMENTS

CHAPTER ONE

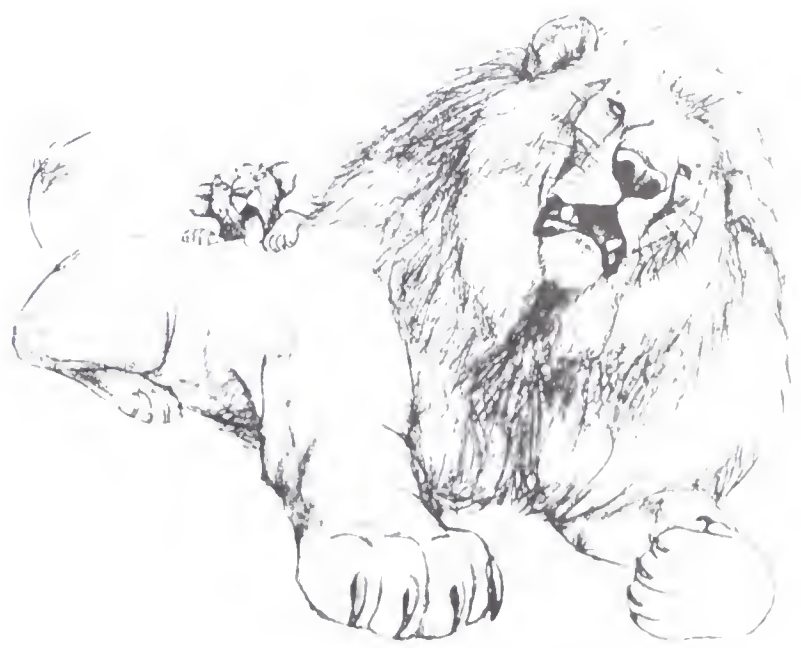
The First Group

ABGaD

A – ܐ / B – ܒ / G – ܓ / D – ܕ

ܐܒܓܕ

The letter ܐ (Alap). It is like the letter A.



ܐ

Lion – Arya – ܐܪܝܐ

Let's Write the Letter ܐ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   ܐ is written in 3 steps

   Step 1. ..

   Step 2. ∴

   Step 3. ⁘

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܐ 10 times:

   . . . . :ܐ

   B. Circle the letter ܐ in the following Aramaic words:

   ܐܪܝܐ – lion (arya), ܐܠܗܐ – God (Alaha),

   ܡܠܟܐ – king (malka).

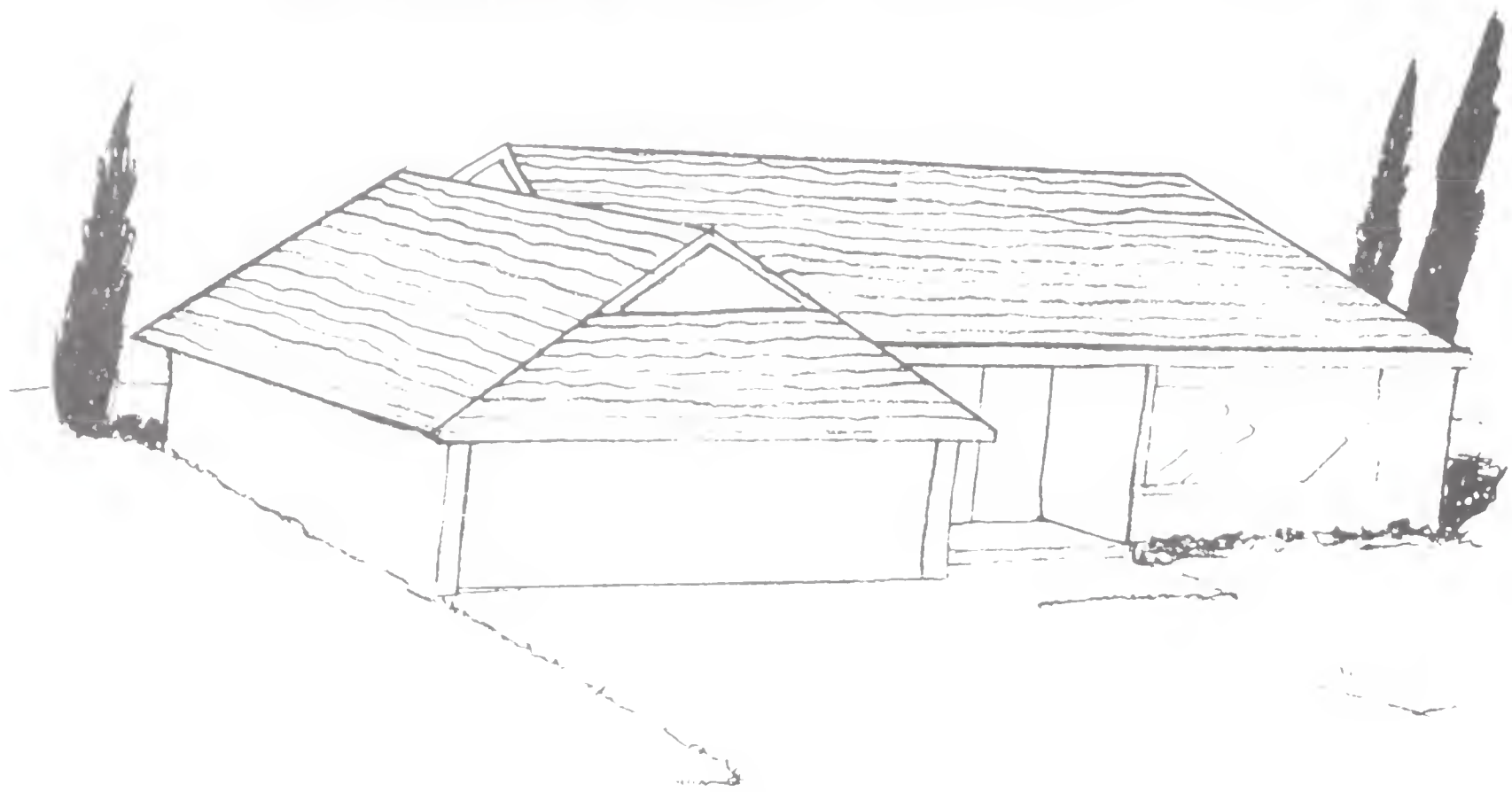
3. Read aloud:

   ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

   "Shlama ellukh Yosep." "Greetings Joseph."

The letter ܒ (Beth). It is like the letter B.



ܒ

House – Baita – ܒܝܬܐ

Let's Write the Letter ܒ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܒ is written in 3 steps

Step 1. ⋮

Step 2. ⋰⋮

Step 3. ⋰⋮

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܒ 10 times:

. . . . :ܒ

B. Circle the letter ܒ in the following Aramaic words:

ܒܝܬܐ – house (baita), ܐܒ – August (Aab), ܟܠܒܐ – dog (kalba).

3. Read aloud:

ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Shlama ellakh Mariam." "Greetings Mary."

The letter ܓ (Gamal). It is like the letter G.

ܓ

Camel – Gamla – ܓܡܠܐ

Let's Write the Letter ܓ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܓ is written in 4 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܓ 10 times:

. . . . :ܓ

B. Circle the letter ܓ in the following Aramaic words:

ܓܡܠܐ – camel (gamla)

ܓܒܐ – side (gabba)

ܓܢܬܐ – garden (gantha)

3. Read aloud:

ܕ ܐ ܓ ܐ ܓ ܕ ܓ ܕ ܐ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Shlama ellokhon Yosep w'Mariam."

"Greetings Joseph and Mary."

The letter ב (Daleth). It is like the letter D.

ב

Bear – Debba – דֻבָּא

Let's Write the Letter ב

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ב is written in 3 steps

Step 1. . . .

Step 2. : .

Step 3. : .

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ב 10 times:

. . . . :ב

B. Circle the letter ב in the following Aramaic words:

דֻבָּא – bear (debba)

גַּדָּא – fortune (gadda)

דַּרְגּוּשְׁתָּא – cradle (dargushta)

3. Read aloud:

ת א ב ך א ב ך ת ב ך ת א

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"B-shayna." "Welcome."

CHAPTER ONE REVIEW

1. Write the first group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

. . . . :ל

. . . . :כ

. . . . :ך

. . . . :ב

2. Read aloud the following letters

ל כ ך ב / כ ל ב ך / ל ב ך כ / ב ך כ ל

3. Circle the letter ל

ל כ ך ב / כ ל ב ך / ל ב ך כ / ב ך כ ל

4. Circle the letter כ

ל כ ך ב / כ ל ב ך / ל ב ך כ / ב ך כ ל

5. Circle the letter ך

ל כ ך ב / כ ל ב ך / ל ב ך כ / ב ך כ ל

6. Circle the letter ב

ל כ ך ב / כ ל ב ך / ל ב ך כ / ב ך כ ל

CHAPTER TWO

The Second Group

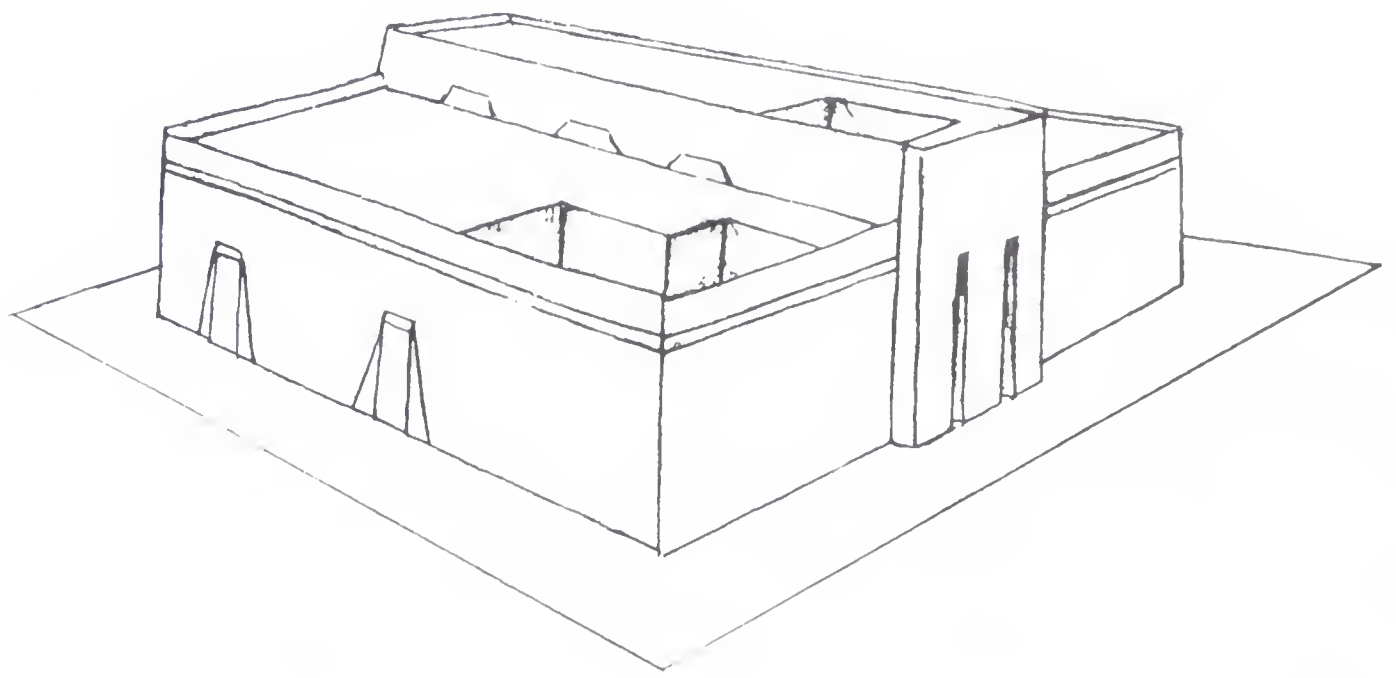
HaWwaZ

H – ꣓ / W – ꣕ / Z – ꣑

꣑꣕꣓

(ܗ)

The letter ܗ (Heh). It is like the letter H.



ܗ

Temple – Haikla – ܗܝܟܠ

Let's Write the Letter ܗ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܗ is written in 3 steps

Step 1. : . . . :

Step 2. : . . . :

Step 3. : . . . :

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܗ 10 times:

. . . . :ܗ

B. Circle the letter ܗ in the following Aramaic words:

ܗܝܟܠ – temple (haikla),

ܗܘܬܐ – ditch (hawtha),

ܗܙܬ – time (gaha).

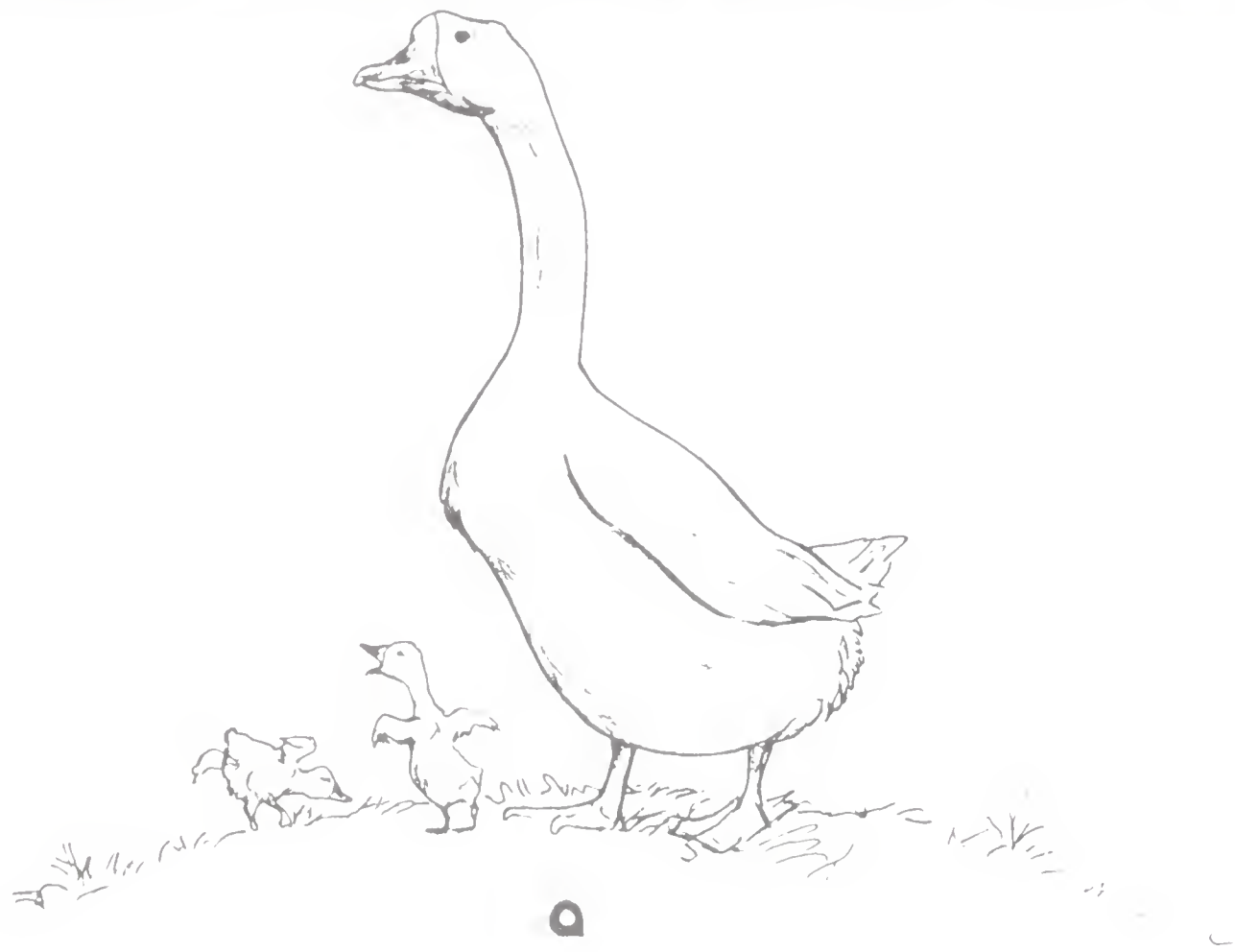
3. Read aloud:

ܒ ܐ ܗ ܝ ܟ ܐ ܗ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܗ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܐ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Dikh eewit Yosep." "How are you Joseph."

The letter ܘ (Waw). It is like the letter W.



ܘ

Goose – Wazza – ܙܘܙܐ

Let's Write the Letter ܘ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܘ is written in 2 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܘ 10 times:

ܘ

B. Circle the letter ܘ in the following Aramaic words:

ܙܘܙܐ – goose (wazza)

ܘܪܝܕܬܐ – vein (wareedtha)

ܓܘܐ – inside (gawa)

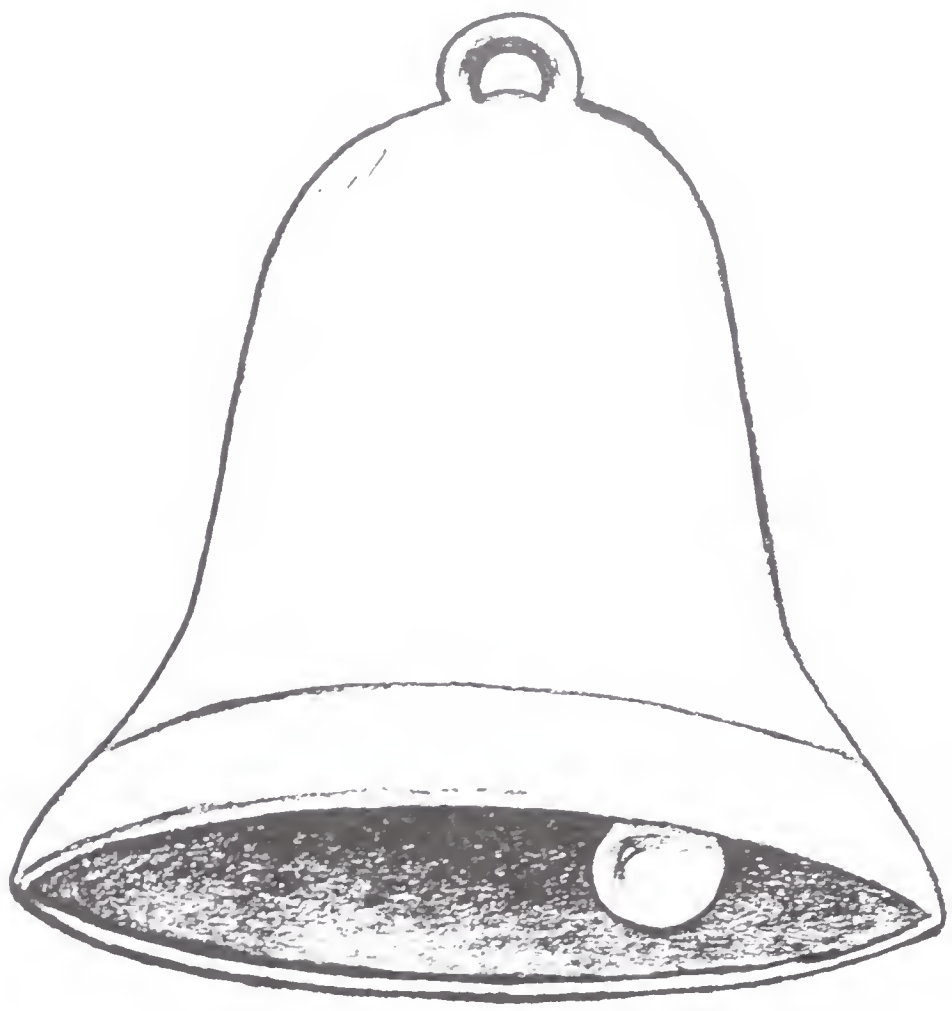
3. Read aloud:

ܒ ܙ ܘ ܪ ܕ ܓ ܙ ܘ ܪ ܕ ܓ ܒ ܘ ܪ ܕ ܓ ܒ ܙ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Dikh eewat Mariam." "How are you Mary."

The letter ʒ (Zain). It is like the letter Z.



ʒ

Bell – Zagga – ܙܰܓܳܐ

Let's Write the Letter ʒ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ʒ is written in 2 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ʒ 10 times:

. . . . :ʒ

B. Circle the letter ʒ in the following Aramaic words:

ܙܰܓܳܐ – bell (zagga), ʒ֙ʘ֙ – money (zooza),

ʒ֙ʕ֙ – spear (zaina).

3. Read aloud:

ܒ ܥ ʒ ʘ ʕ ܟ ʒ ʘ ʕ ʓ ܟ ʒ ʘ ʕ ʓ ܟ ܒ ܥ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Dikh wootu Yosep w'Mariam." "Kullan ṭaweh wukh."

"How are you Joseph and Mary." "We are good."

CHAPTER TWO REVIEW

1. Write the second group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

. . . . :ܕ

. . . . :ܘ

. . . . :ܙ

2. Read aloud the following letters

ܒ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܐ / ܚ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܛ ܐ ܙ / ܙ ܐ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܚ

3. Circle the letter ܛ

ܒ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܐ / ܚ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܛ ܐ ܙ / ܙ ܐ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܚ

4. Circle the letter ܐ

ܒ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܐ / ܚ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܛ ܐ ܙ / ܙ ܐ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܚ

5. Circle the letter ܙ

ܒ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܐ / ܚ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܛ ܐ ܙ / ܙ ܐ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܒ ܚ

6. Translate into English.

a. Mary – Shlama ellukh Yosep.
b. Joseph – Shlama ellakh Mariam.
c. Jesus – Shlama ellokhon Yosep w'Mariam.
d. B'shayna.
e. Mary – Dikh eewit Yosep.
f. Joseph – Dikh eewat Mariam.

CHAPTER THREE

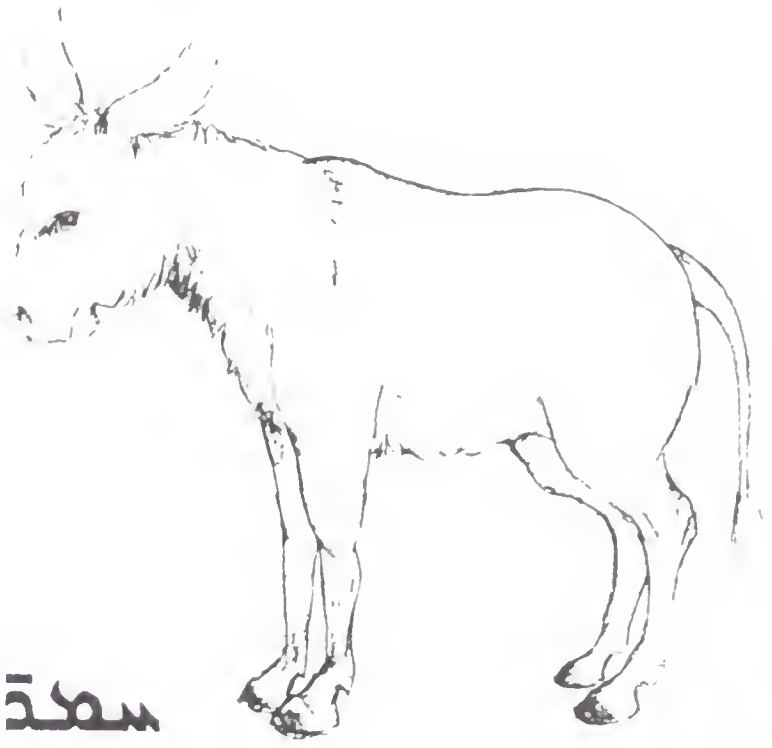
The Third Group

ḤhaṬeY

Ḥ - ﻫ / Ṭ - ﻄ / Y - ﻳ

ﻫﻄﻳ

The letter ܚ (Ḥeith). There is no letter in English that is exactly like ܚ. The letter ḥeth (ܚ) is almost like the letter h, but is written with a dot under it – ḥ. The letter ḥeith is pronounced in the throat almost like the word ham.



ܚ

Donkey – Ḥmara – ܚܡܪܐ

Let's Write the Letter ܚ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܚ is written in 3 steps

Step 1. .:

Step 2. :.:

Step 3. .:.:

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܚ 10 times:

ܚ : . . . .

B. Circle the letter ܚ in the following Aramaic words:

ܚܡܪܐ – donkey (ḥmara),

ܚܘܐ – Eve (Ḥawa), ܚܒܐ – love (ḥubba).

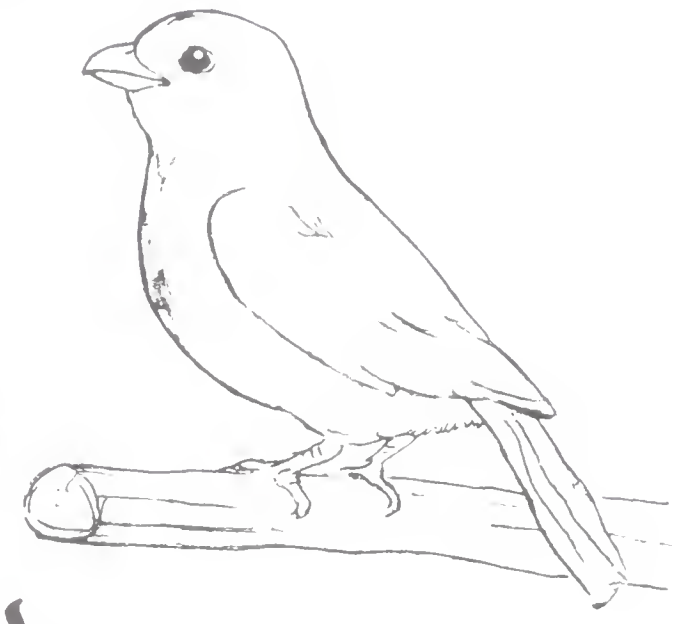
3. Read aloud:

ܐ ܒ ܟ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ / ܙ ܘ ܗ ܕ ܟ ܒ ܐ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ana ṭawa win Mariam." "I am good Mary."

The letter ܛ (Ṭeth). There is no letter in English that is exactly like the ܛ. The letter ṭeth (ܛ) is almost like the letter t, but is written with a dot under it – ṭ. The letter ṭeth is pronounced in the throat almost like the letter t in the words Bos̲ton, bu̲t and no̲t.



ܛ

Bird – Ṭaira – ܛܐܪܐ

Let's Write the Letter ܛ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܛ is written in 4 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܛ 10 times:

ܛ :

B. Circle the letter ܛ in the following Aramaic words:

ܛܐܪܐ – bird (ṭaira)

ܛܒܚ – cook (ṭabbaḥa)

ܛܘܪܐ – mountain (ṭoora)

3. Read aloud:

ܛ ܒ ܐ ܘ ܝ ܣ ܛ / ܛ ܣ ܝ ܘ ܐ ܒ ܛ ܕ ܥ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ana ṭawta wan Yosep." "I am good Joseph."

The letter ܝ (Yodh). It is like the letter Y.

ܝ

Lake – Yamtha – ܝܡܬܐ

Let's Write the Letter ܝ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܝ is written in 1 step

Step 1.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܝ 10 times:

ܝ : . . . . . .

B. Circle the letter ܝ in the following Aramaic words:

ܝܡܬܐ – lake (yamtha)

ܝܕܘܥ – foolishness (daywa)

ܥܝܢ – eye (ʿayna)

3. Read aloud:

ܘ ܣ ܟ ܘ ܐ ܕ ܒ ܟ ܬ ܟ ܣ ܙ ܢ ܟ ܣ ܘ ܐ ܕ ܒ ܟ ܬ ܙ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Akhny kullan ṭaweh wukh." "We are good."

CHAPTER THREE REVIEW

1. Write the third group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

. . . . :ܓ

. . . . :ܟ

. . . . :ܕ

2. Read aloud the following letters

ܐ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܟ ܕ / ܕ ܟ ܙ ܘ ܗ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܐ

3. Circle the letter ܕ

ܐ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܟ ܕ / ܕ ܟ ܙ ܘ ܗ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܐ

4. Circle the letter ܗ

ܐ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܟ ܕ / ܕ ܟ ܙ ܘ ܗ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܐ

5. Circle the letter ܘ

ܐ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܟ ܕ / ܕ ܟ ܙ ܘ ܗ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܐ

6. Translate into English.

a. Mary – Shlama ellukh Yosep.

b. Joseph – Shlama ellakh Mariam.

c. Jesus – Shlama ellokhon Yosep w'Mariam.

d. B'shayna.

e. Mary – Dikh eewit Yosep.

f. Joseph – Dikh eewat Mariam.

g. Joseph – Ana ṭawa win Mariam

h. Mary – Ana ṭawta wan Yosep

i. All – Akhny kullan ṭaweh wukh.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Forth Group

KuLMaN

K – ـحـ / L – ـكـ / M – ـمـ / N – ـنـ

حكمن(ـم)

(ـحـ)

The letter ـحـ (Kap). It is like the letter K.

ـحـ

Dog – Kalba – ܟܠܒܐ

Let's write the letter ـحـ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ـحـ is written in 2 steps

Step 1. ' ·.

Step 2. . ·.·.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ـحـ 10 times:

. . . . ـحـ :

B. Circle the letter ـحـ in the following Aramaic words:

ܟܠܒܐ – dog (kalba)

ܟܘܟܒܐ – star (kawka)

ܕܝܟܐ – rooster (deeka)

3. Read aloud:

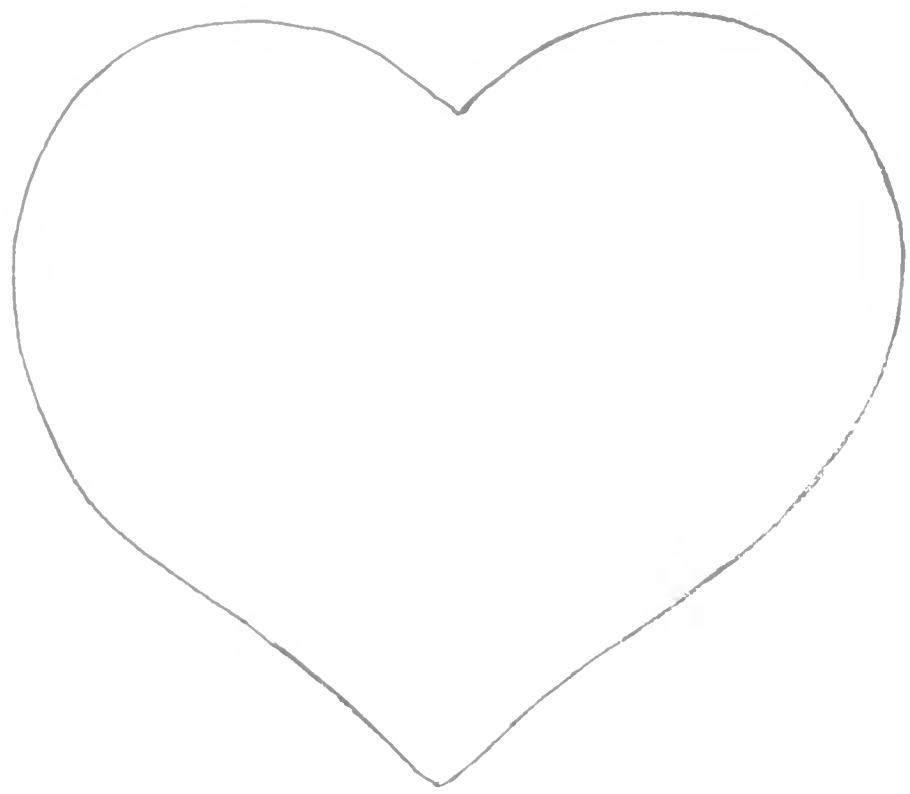
ܐ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ـحـ ـكـ ـلـ ـمـ ـنـ ـسـ ـعـ ـفـ ـصـ ـقـ ـرـ ـشـ ـتـ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Gyanukh bassimta Yosep." "Thank you Joseph."

(ܕ)

The letter ܕ (Lamadth). It is like the letter L.



ܕ

Heart – Lebba – ܠܒܐ

Let's write the letter ܕ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܕ is written in 2 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܕ 10 times:

ܕ: . . . . . .

B. Circle the letter ܕ in the following Aramaic words:

ܠܒܐ – heart (lebba)

ܒܒܠ – Babylon (Bawel)

ܟܠܕܝܐ – Chaldean (Kaldthaya)

3. Read aloud:

ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Gyanakh bassimta Mariam." "Thank you Mary."

(ܡ)

The letter ܡ (Meem). It is like the letter M.

ܡ

King - Malka - ܡܠܟܐ

Let's write the letter ܡ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܡ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܡ 10 times:

ܡ: . . . . . .

B. Circle the letter ܡ in the following Aramaic words:

ܡܠܟܐ - king (malka)

ܡܝܐ - water (mayya)

ܓܪܡܐ - bone (garma)

3. Read aloud:

ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Gyanokhun bassimta Yosep w'Mariam."

"Thank you Joseph and Mary."

(ـــد)

The letter ـــد (Noon). It is like the letter N.

ـــد

Fire – Noora – ܢܘܪܐ

Let's write the letter ـــد

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ـــد is written in 3 steps

Step 1. ⋮

Step 2. ∴

Step 3. ∴

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ـــد 10 times:

. . . . :ـــد

B. Circle the letter ـــد in the following Aramaic words:

ܢܘܪܐ – fire (noora)

ܢܘܗܪܐ – light (noohra)

ܢܝܢܘܐ – Nineveh (Ninweh)

3. Read aloud:

ـــد ـــك ـــه ـــת ـــר ـــב ـــל ـــח ـــכ ـــנ ـــס ـــע ـــפ ـــצ ـــק ـــר ـــש ـــת

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ana shemmi Yosep eeleh. Ayat meeleh shemmakh?"

"My name is Joseph. What is your name?"

CHAPTER FOUR REVIEW

1. **Write the forth group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.**

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ـحـ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ـكـ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ـمـ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ـنـ:

2. Read aloud the following letters

ـح ـك ـم ـن / ـن ـم ـك ـح ـن ـك ـس ـع ـف ـص ـق ـر ـش ـت

3. Circle the letter ـح

ـح ـك ـم ـن / ـن ـم ـك ـح ـن ـك ـس ـع ـف ـص ـق ـر ـش ـت

4. Circle the letter ـك

ـح ـك ـم ـن / ـن ـم ـك ـح ـن ـك ـس ـع ـف ـص ـق ـر ـش ـت

5. Circle the letter ـم

ـح ـك ـم ـن / ـن ـم ـك ـح ـن ـك ـس ـع ـف ـص ـق ـر ـش ـت

6. Circle the letter ـن

ـح ـك ـم ـن / ـن ـم ـك ـح ـن ـك ـس ـع ـف ـص ـق ـر ـش ـت

7. Translate into English.
   a. Gyanukh (gyanakh, gyanokhun) bassimta.
   b. Ana shemmi Yosep eeleh.
   c. Ayat meeleh shimmakh?
   d. Ana shemmi Mariam eeleh.
   e. Ayet meeleh shimmukh?

CHAPTER FIVE

The Fifth Group

SaḌPaṢ

S – ھ / Ḍ – ڈ / P – ڤ / Ṣ – ڑ

ھڈڤڑ

The letter ܣ (Simkath). It is like the letter S.

ܣ

Mare – Soosta – ܣܘܣܬܐ

Let's write the letter ܣ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܣ is written in 4 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܣ 10 times:

. . . . :ܣ

B. Circle the letter ܣ in the following Aramaic words:

ܣܘܣܬܐ – mare (soosta),

ܣܗܪܐ – moon (sahra),

ܣܝܣܐ – wart (sissa).

3. Read aloud:

ܟ ܫ ܐ ܬ ܥ ܬ ܚ ܫ ܪ ܡ ܟ ܚ ܢ ܟ ܣ ܘ ܐ ܛ ܒ ܟ ܬ ܥ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ayet meewet Yosep?" "What are you Joseph?"

(ܟ)

The letter ܟ (Ạe). There is no letter in English that is exactly like ܟ. The letter ạe (ܟ) is almost like the letter a, but is written with a dot under it – ạ. The letter ạe is pronounced in the throat almost like the word age.

ܟ

Crow – Aurwa – ܥܘܪܒܐ

Let's write the letter ܟ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܟ is written in 4 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܟ 10 times:

ܟ: . . . .

B. Circle the letter ܟ in the following Aramaic words:

ܥܘܪܒܐ – crow (ạurwa)

ܥܠܡܐ – world (ạalma)

ܥܡܐ – uncle or people (ạamma)

3. Read aloud:

ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ana Msheeḥaya win Kaldaya Mariam."

"I am a Chaldean–Christian Mary."

(ܦ)

The letter ܦ (Peih). It is like the letter P.

ܦ

Nose – Pokqa – ܦܘܩܥܐ

Let's write the letter ܦ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   ܦ is written in 3 steps

   Step 1.

   Step 2.

   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܦ 10 times:

   . . . . :ܦ

   B. Circle the letter ܦ in the following Aramaic words:

   ܦܘܩܥܐ – nose (pokqa),

   ܦܦܐ – pope (papa),

   ܦܩܥܐ – frog (pikqa).

3. Read aloud:

   ܟ ܫ ܗ ܕ ܬ ܦ ܥ ܣ ܫ ܪ ܬ ܟ ܚ ܙ ܟ ܣ ܘ ܐ ܛ ܒ ܟ ܕ ܐ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

   "Ayat meewat Mariam?" "What are you Mary?"

(ܨ)

The letter ܨ (Ṣadeh). There is no letter in English that is exactly like ܨ. The letter ṣadeh (ܨ) is almost like the letter s, but is written with a dot under it – ṣ. The letter ṣadeh is pronounced in the throat almost like the words muscle and us

ܨ

Cockroach – Ṣiṣra – ܨܨܪܥ

Let's write the letter ܨ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܨ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܨ 10 times:

ܨ

B. Circle the letter ܨ in the following Aramaic words:

ܨܨܪܥ – cockroach (ṣiṣra),

ܨܠܒܥ – cross (ṣleewa),

ܨܠܘܬܐ – prayer (ṣlotha).

3. Read aloud:

ܟ ܫ ܐ ܗ ܨ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܪ ܗ ܟ ܚ ܢ ܟ ܣ ܘ ܐ ܒ ܓ ܟ ܪ ܥ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Hum ana Msheeḥaetha wan Kaldetha."

"I am also a Chaldean–Christian"

SEMITIC LANGUAGES

ARABIC	ARAMAIC "SQUARE CHARACTERS" (HEBREW)	OLD ARAMAIC	SYRIAC SMALL LETTERS	MODERN ARAMAIC (CHALDEAN) ESTRANGELA	CHALDEAN SMALL LETTERS	
ا	א					1
ب	ב					2
ج	ג					3
د	ד					4
ه	ה					5
و	ו					6
ز	ז					7
ح	ח					8
ط	ט					9
ي	י					10
ك	כ ך					20
ل	ל					30
م	מ ם					40
ن	נ ן					50
س	ס					60
ع	ע					70
ف	פ ף					80
ص	צ ץ					90
ق	ק					100
ر	ר					200
ش	ש					300
ت	ת					400

ث
خ
ذ
ض
ظ
غ

CHAPTER SIX

The Sixth Group

KQaRSHaT

Kq – ط / R – ة / SH – ث / T – ٥

ةثقط

(ܩ)

The letter ܩ (Kqop). There is no letter in English that is exactly like ܩ. The letter kqop (ܩ) is almost like the letters kq together. The letter kqop is pronounced in the throat almost like the word awake.

ܩ

Monkey – Kqerda – ܩܕܝܐ

Let's write the letter ܩ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܩ is written in 4 steps

Step 1. ⁘

Step 2. ⁘

Step 3. ⁘

Step 4. ⁘

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܩ 10 times:

. . . . :ܩ

B. Circle the letter ܩ in the following Aramaic words:

ܩܕܝܐ – monkey (kqirda),

ܩܢܝܐ – reed (kqanya),

ܩܠܡܐ – pencil (kqalama).

3. Read aloud:

ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Aika leh baithokhon Yosep?"

"Where is your house Joseph?"

The letter ܪ (Resh). It is like the letter R.

ܪ

Head – Resha – ܪܫܐ

Let's write the letter ܪ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܪ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܪ 10 times:

ܪ:

B. Circle the letter ܪ in the following Aramaic words:

ܪܫܐ – head (resha),

ܪܘܚܐ – spirit (rouha),

ܩܪܝܪܐ – cold (kqarira).

3. Read aloud:

ܟ ܗ ܐ ܡ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ ܒ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ ܐ

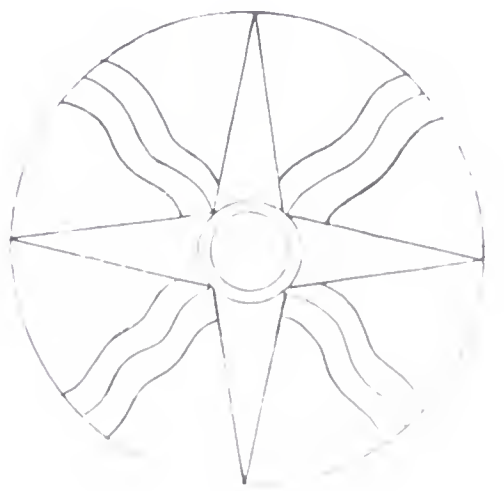
4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Baithan eeleh b'San Diego."

"Our house is in San Diego."

(ܫ)

The letter ܫ (Sheen). It is like the letters SH.



ܫ

Sun – Shimsha – ܫܡܫܐ

Let's write the letter ܫ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܫ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܫ 10 times:

. . . . :ܫ

B. Circle the letter ܫ in the following Aramaic words:

ܫܡܫܐ – sun (shimsha),

ܫܠܡܐ – peace (shlama),

ܫܠܝܚܐ – Apostle (Shleeḥa).

3. Read aloud:

ܟ ܫ ܬ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܩ ܕ ܗ ܒ ܘ ܟ ܚ ܙ ܦ ܣ ܠ ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܟ ܐ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Babi w'yemmi w'akhony w'khathy ksakny emmi b'baitha."

"My father, mother, brother and sister live with me."

(ܬ)

The letter ܬ (Taw). It is like the letter T.

ܬ

Bull – Tawra – ܬܘܪܐ

Let's write the letter ܬ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܬ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ܬ 10 times:

. . . . :ܬ

B. Circle the letter ܬ in the following Aramaic words:

ܬܘܪܐ – bull (tawra),

ܬܘܪܬܐ – cow (torta),

ܬܠܡܐ – jar (talma).

3. Read aloud:

ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Kud Khoshaba kmathenay l'Aita b'trombail."

"Every Sunday I take them to Church by car."

CHAPTER SIX REVIEW

1. Write the sixth group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	:ܘ
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	:ܙ
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	:ܚ
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	:ܛ

2. Read aloud the following letters

ܛ ܚ ܙ ܘ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

ܬ ܫ ܪ ܩ ܨ ܦ ܥ ܣ ܢ ܡ ܠ ܟ ܝ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ

3. Circle the letter ܘ

ܛ ܚ ܙ ܘ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

4. Circle the letter ܙ

ܛ ܚ ܙ ܘ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

5. Circle the letter ܚ

ܛ ܚ ܙ ܘ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

6. Circle the letter ܛ

ܛ ܚ ܙ ܘ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

7. Translate into English.
   a. Aikaleh baithokhun?
   b. Baithan eeleh b'San Diego.
   c. Babi, w'yemmi, w'akhoni w'khathy ksakny emmy.
   d. Kud Khoshaba kmathenay betrombail l'aita.

CHAPTER SEVEN

The Seventh Group

BGHaDTHeKPaTH

W - ﭢ / GH - ﭣ / DTH - ﭤ / KH - ﭥ /
W - ﭦ / TH - ﭧ

ﭢﭣﭤﭥﭦﭧ

In the first six chapters of the book we have learned the twenty-two letters which constitute the classical Aramaic alphabet. Because of the influence of neighboring languages, six of the twenty-two letters were modified in sound (ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ) and were added to the alphabet. However, only four of the six letters (ـ ـ ـ ـ) were given new sounds while two of them (ـ ـ) for some unknown reason were pronounced like the ـ - waw - w (ـ ـ)

Of the six modified letters, five were modified simply by adding a dot underneath the letter, and one (ـ) by merely adding a semi-circle attached below the letter (ـ). This chapter will deal with the modified letters and their new sounds. The following chart indicates the six original letters and their modification in script and sound.

W - ـ / B - ـ

Gh - ـ / G - ـ

Dth - ـ / D - ـ

Kh - ـ / K - ـ

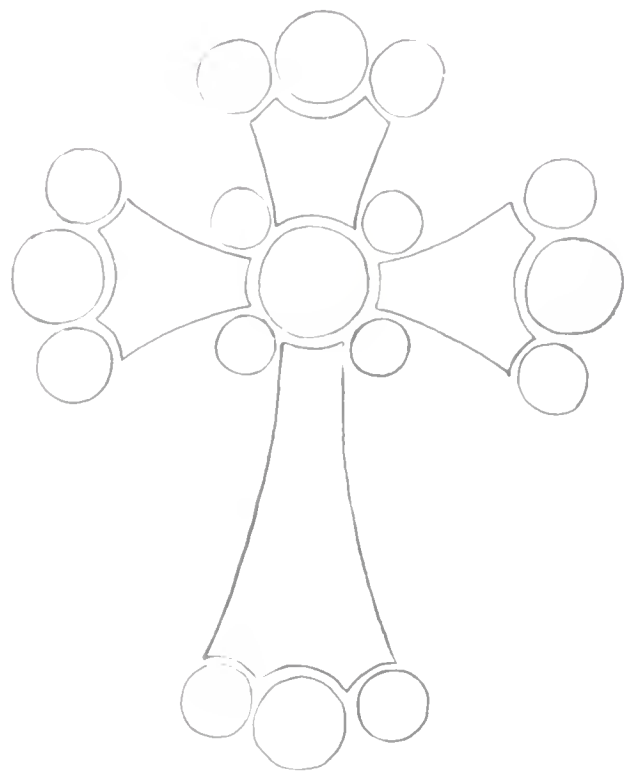
W - ـ / p - ـ

Th - ـ / T - ـ

Note: A dot can be placed, but is not necessary, above the letters ـ, ـ, ـ, ـ, and ـ, to maintain the original sound, e.g. ـ is pronounced as b and not w.

(ܒ̣)

The sound ܒ̣ (Waw). When a dot is placed under the letter ܒ, it becomes soft and is pronounced like the letter w.



ܒ̣

Cross - Ṣleewa - ܨܠܝܒ̣ܐ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ܒ̣ 10 times:

. . . . :ܒ̣

B. Circle the sound ܒ̣ in the following Aramaic words:

ܨܠܝܒ̣ܐ - cross (Ṣleewa)

ܚܒ̣ܪܐ - friend (ḥawra)

ܐܒ̣ܐ - father (awa)

2. Read aloud:

ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣ ܒ̣

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Baithan eebeh eshwa kqubatha.

"Our house has seven rooms.

"Baithan eebeh arbeh kqubatha didmakha."

"Our house has four bed rooms."

(ڢ)

The sound ڢ (Gheh). When a dot is placed under the letter ڢ, it becomes soft and is pronounced in the throat like the letters gh in the word Baghdad and Paris.

ڢ

Parrot – Babgha – ܒܒܓܐ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ڢ 10 times:

ڢ: . . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ڢ in the following Aramaic words:

ܒܒܓܐ – parrot (babgha)

ܦܓܪܐ – body (paghra)

ܒܓܠܐ – mule (baghla)

2. Read aloud:

ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ ڢ

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ittan kqubeh d'etawa, w'dikthawa w'dikhala, w'duktha d'basholeh."

"We have a living room, a study room, a dining room and a kitchen."

(בּ)

The sound בּ (Dtheh). When a dot is placed to the left of the bottom line of the letter בּ, it becomes soft and is written with the letters dth. It is similar to the th sound in the word mother.

בּ

Circle – Ḥudthra – ܚܘܕܬܐ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound בּ 10 times:

. . . . בּ:

B. Circle the sound בּ in the following Aramaic words:

ܚܘܕܬܐ – circle or prayer book (ḥudthra)

ܚܕܬܐ – Hail (bardtha)

ܡܕܒܚܐ – altar (madthbḥa)

2. Read aloud:

בּ בַ בָ בָ בַ בַ בּ בָ בַ בָ בּ בָ בַ

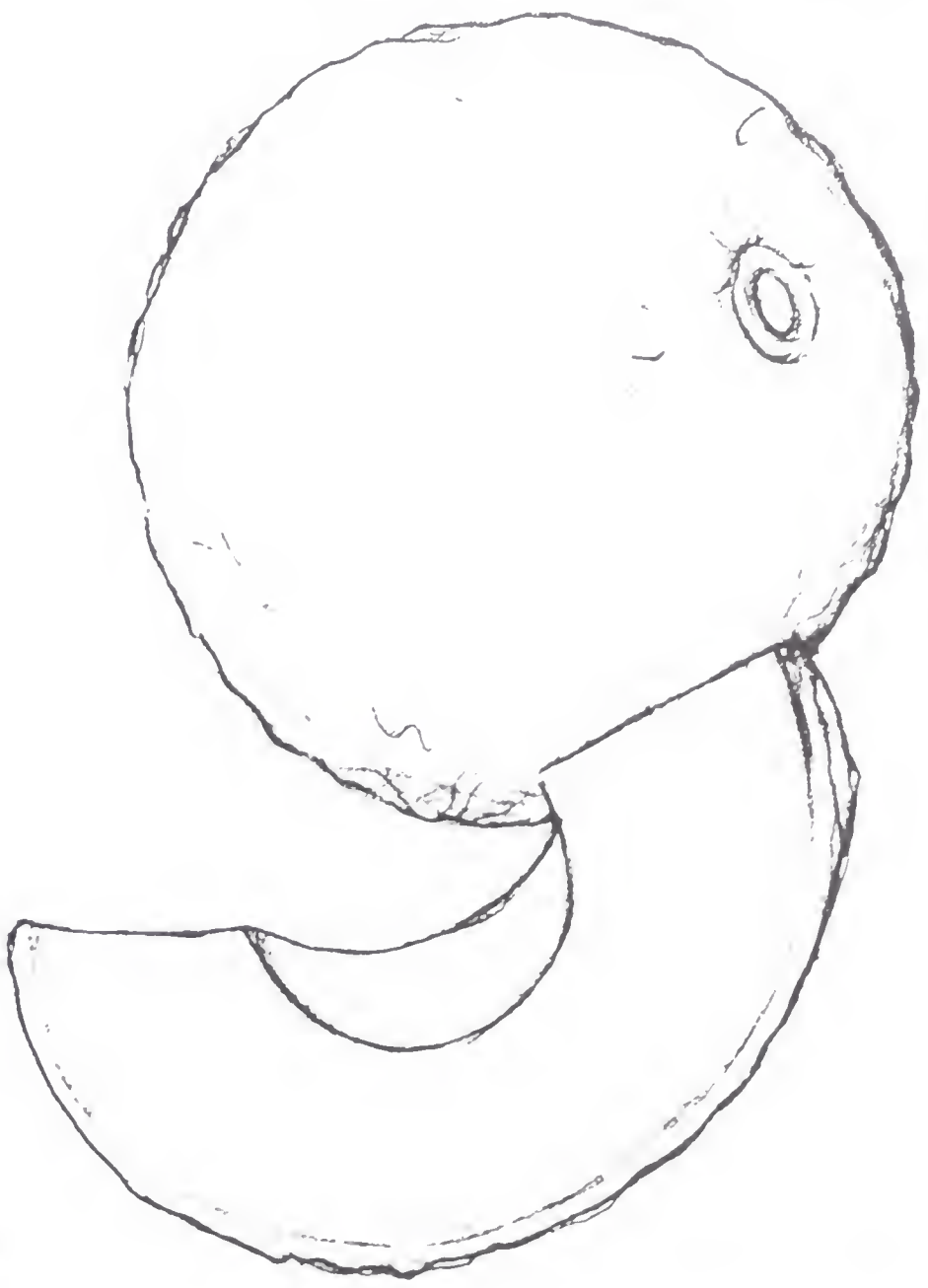
3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Baithan eebeh darta rabtha o'bestana mleetha eilaneh w'wardeh."

"Our house has a large yard and a garden filled with trees and flowers."

(ـجـ)

The sound ـجـ (Kheh). When a dot is placed under the letter ـحـ, it becomes soft and is written with the letters kh.



ـجـ

Melon – Baṭeekha – ـحبيجـ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ـجـ 10 times:

ـجـ: . . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ـجـ in the following Aramaic words:

ـحبيجـ – melon (baṭeekha)

ـملاجـ – angel (malakha)

ـمئجوكلـ – food (maikhulta)

2. Read aloud:

ـجـ ـبـ ـجـ ـبـ ـجـ ـبـ ـجـ ـبـ ـجـ ـبـ ـجـ ـبـ ـجـ ـبـ ـجـ ـبـ

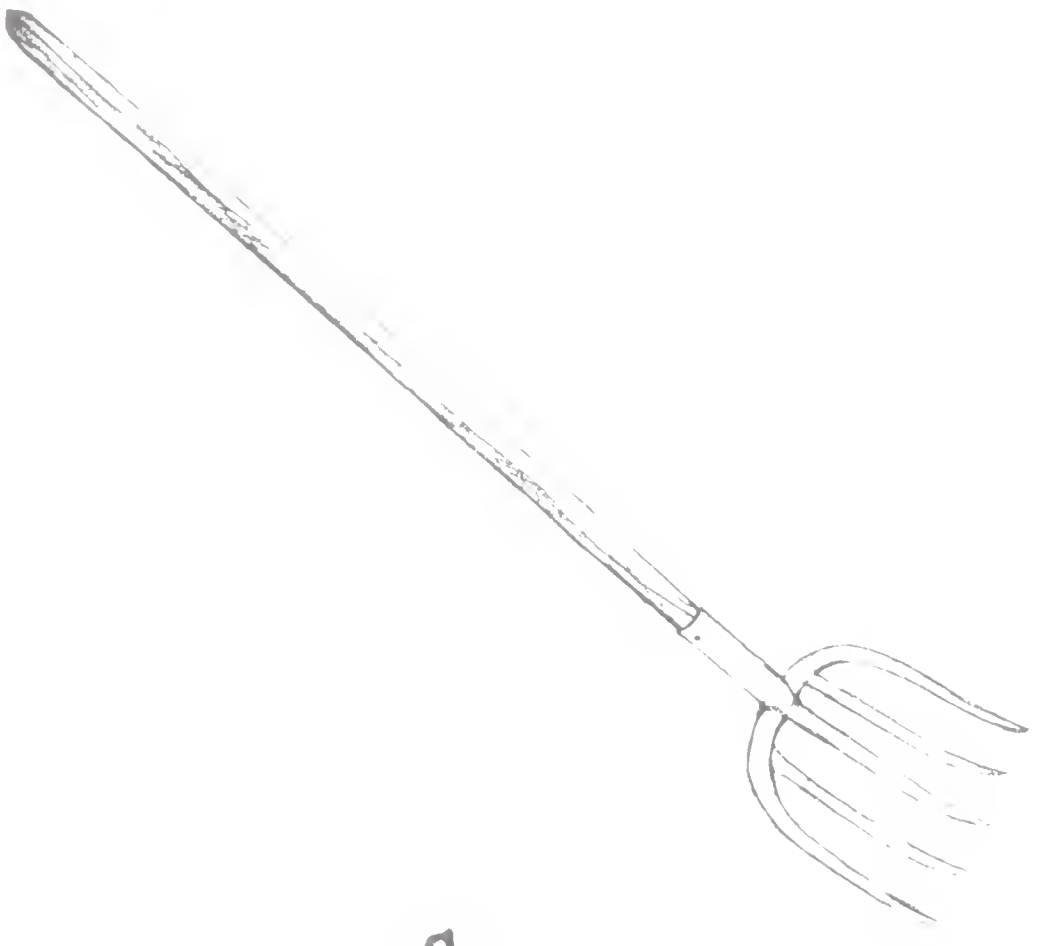
3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Yumatha d'shabtha shoah lay."

"There are seven days in a week."

(ܘ)

The sound ܘ (Waw). When a semi-circle is attached below the letter ܕ, it becomes soft and is pronounced like the letter w.



ܕ

Pitch Fork - Rawsha - ܪܘܫܐ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ܘ 10 times:

ܘ: . . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ܘ in the following Aramaic words:

ܪܘܫܐ - pitch fork (rawsha)

ܢܘܗܐ - gas (nawṭa)

ܛܠܘܚܐ - lentils (ṭlawḥeh)

2. Read aloud:

ܒ ܒܝ ܒ ܒܝ ܒ ܓ ܓܝ ܒܝ ܓ ܓܝ ܒܝ ܒ ܒ

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Khoshaba, Turshaba, Ṭlathushaba, Arbushaba,
Khamshushaba, Ạroota, w'Shabtha."

"Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday."

The sound ۏ (Theh). When a dot is placed below the letter ۍ, it becomes soft and is pronounced like the letters th as in the word method.

ۏ

Garden – Gantha – ܓܢܬܐ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ۏ 10 times:

. . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ۏ in the following Aramaic words:

ܓܢܬܐ – garden (gantha)

ܒܬܘܠܬܐ – virgin (bthulta)

ܟܠܬܐ – bride (kaltha)

2. Read aloud:

ۏ ـجـ ـبـ ـبـ ـبـ ـبـ ـڤـ ـډـ ـۏـ ـڤـ ـډـ ـبـ ـجـ ـۏ

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ana eeby dmanen blushana Aramaya."

"I am able to count in Aramaic."

CHAPTER SEVEN REVIEW

1. Write the seventh group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ܙ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ܚ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ܛ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ܝ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ܟ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ܠ:

2. Read aloud the following letters

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

3. Circle the letter ܒ

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

4. Circle the letter ܟ

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

5. Circle the letter ܢ

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

6. Circle the letter ܚ

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

7. Circle the letter ܩ

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

8. Circle the letter ܦ

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

CHAPTER EIGHT

The Eighth Group

FaCHTDHaJaV

F – ف / CH – ڃ / TDH – ڎ /
J – ڇ / V – ڤ

فڃڎڇڤ

Similar to what we have studied in the previous chapter, five additional sounds are added to the Aramaic alphabet. These new sounds were not added to Classical Aramaic but to the Modern Aramaic alphabet. These five new sounds were also added because of the influence of foreign languages and were formed by modifying certain letters. The following chart indicates these new sounds in script and sound.

F – ڤ / P – ڥ

CH – ڃ / K – ڂ

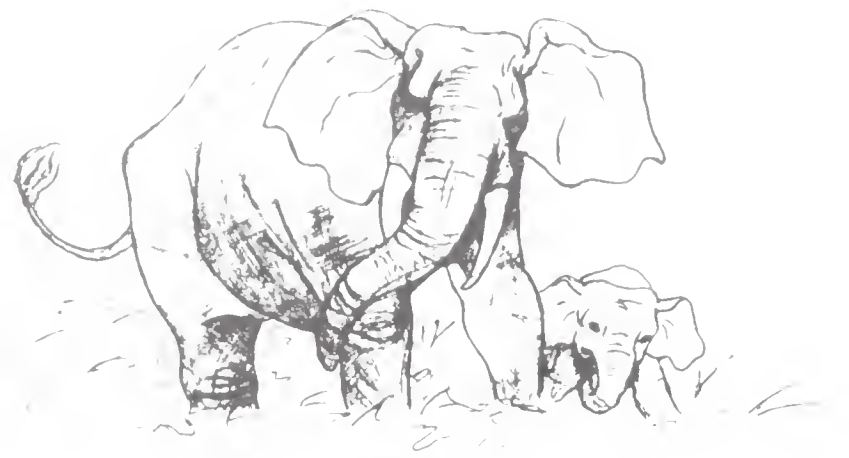
TDH – ڟ / Ṣ – ڞ

J – ڄ / G – ڇ

V – ڤ / P – ڥ

(ڤ)

The sound ڤ (Feh). When a dot is placed above the letter ڤ, it is pronounced like the letter f.



ڤ

Elephant – Feela – ڤبڵ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ڤ 10 times:

ڤ: . . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ڤ in the following Aramaic words:

ڤبڵ – elephant (feela)

ڵڤڦڵ – lilie (afriya)

ڤڵڤڵه – pepper (filfileh)

2. Read aloud:

ڤ ـجـ ـجـ ـجـ ـجـ ـڤـ ـڤـ ـڤـ ـڤـ ـجـ ـجـ ـجـ ـهـ

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Kha gora, treh, ṭlatha, arba, khamsha, ishta shoah, tmanya, teshaa isra."

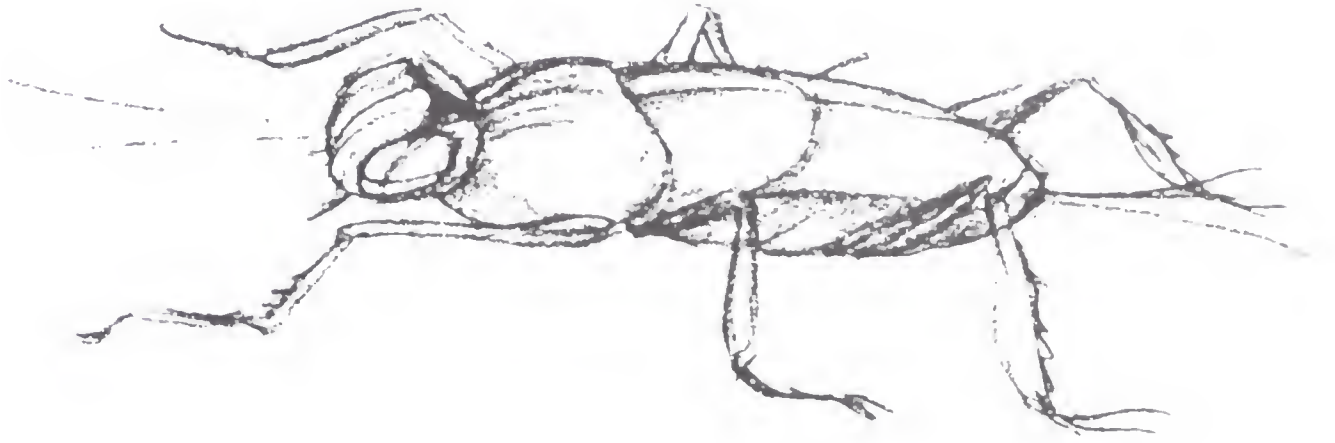
"One man, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten."

"Ghdtha bakhta, teteh, ṭelath, arbeh, khamish, ishet, ishwa, tmaneh, tisha, issar."

"One woman, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten."

(ڃ)

The sound ڃ (cheh). When a small upside down v is placed below the letter ح, it is pronounced like the letters ch.



ڃ

Cricket - Chircheroca - ڃڐڃڐڤح

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ڃ 10 times:

. . . . ڃ:

B. Circle the sound ڃ in the following Aramaic words:

ڃڐڃڐڤح - cricket (chircheroca)

ڃعمح - bag (chanta)

ڃڐڤد - bed (charpaya)

2. Read aloud:

ڤ ڃ ڋ ڃ ڋ ڋ ڤ ڋ ڋ ڤ ڃ ڤ ڤ ڃ ڋ ڃ ڋ ڋ ڃ ڃ ڤ

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Issri gooreh w'insheh, ṭlathy, arby, khamshy, ishty, shoiy, tmanah, tesheiy, umma."

"Twenty men and women, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred."

(ڒ)

The sound ڒ (tdheh). When a dot is placed above the letter ڕ, it is written with the letters tdh.

ڒ

Hyena – Tdhabeạ – ڒڬ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ڒ 10 times:

ڒ . . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ڒ in the following Aramaic words:

ڒڬ – hyena (tdhabeạ)

ڣڒڀڬ – park (ḥatdheera)

ڭڒڀڬ – Chaldean soup (matdheera)

2. Read aloud:

ڤ ڃ ڊ ڋ ڍ ڎ ڒ ڊ ڋ ڎ ڏ ڤ ڏ ڋ ڍ ڣ ڤ ڃ ڏ ڋ ڊ

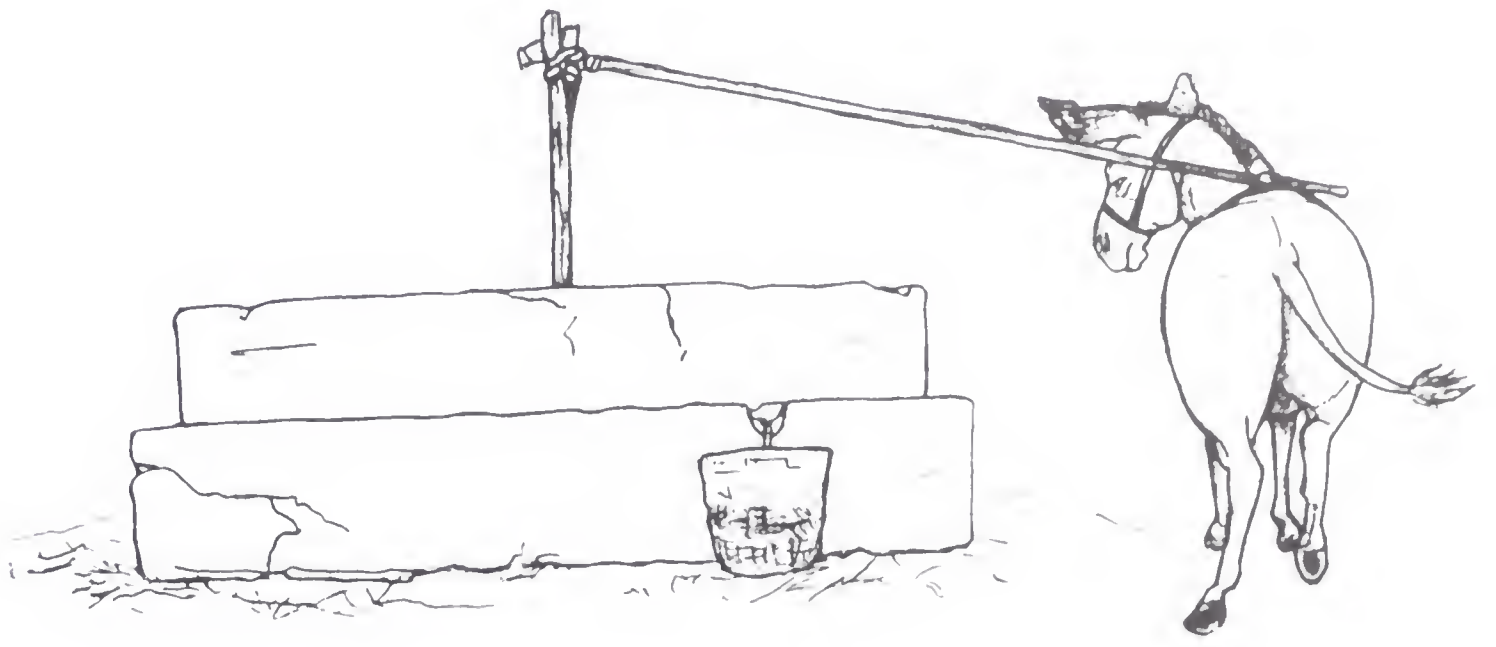
3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Tre emmeh, ṭlatha emmeh – teshaa emmeh."

"Two hundred, three hundred – nine hundred."

(ܓ)

The sound ܓ (Jeh). When a certain character is placed below the letter ܟ, it is pronounced like the letter J.



ܟ

Grinding Mill – Jarrara – ܓܪܪܐ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ܓ 10 times:

ܓ . . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ܓ in the following Aramaic words:

ܓܪܪܐ – grinding mil (jarrara)

ܓܢܓܐ – suffering (jinjara)

ܓܢܙܐ – funeral (janazeh)

2. Read aloud:

ܒ ܒܓ ܒܓ ܓܒ ܓܒ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ ܓ

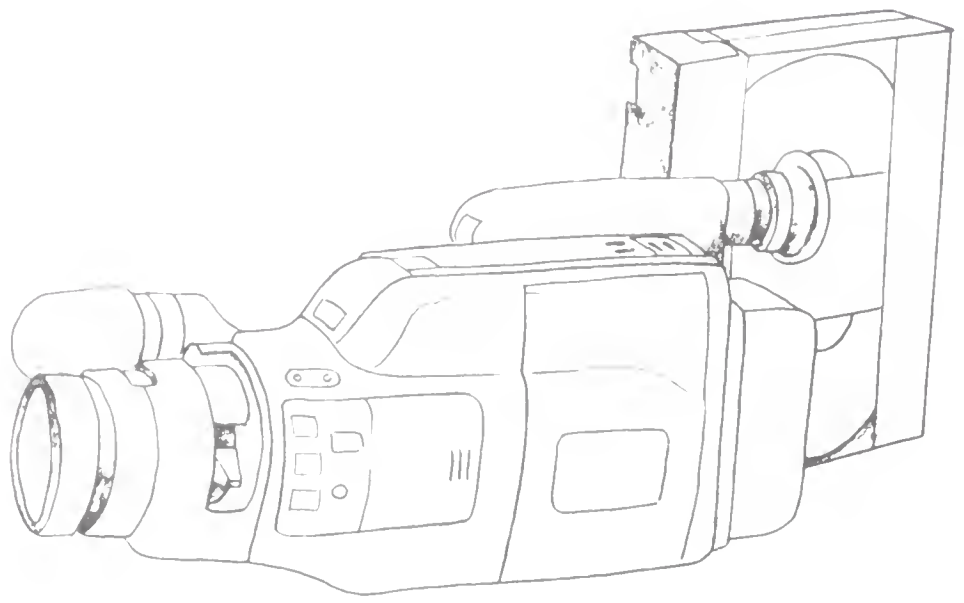
3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Alpa, tre alpeh,... tishaa emmeh alpeh, maliona, w'baliona."

"One thousand, two thousand,... nine hundred thousand, one million, and one billion."

(ڤ)

The sound ڤ (Veh). When a small v is placed above the letter ڢ, it is pronounced like a V.



ڤ

Video - Veedyo - ڤبيذيه

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ڤ 10 times:

ڤ: . . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ڤ in the following Aramaic words:

ڤبيذيه - video (veedyo)

ڤحيمڤ - vacuum (vacuum)

ڤحيتم - vacation (vacation)

2. Read aloud:

ڤ ـجـ ڤ ـجـ ڤ ـجـ ڤ ـجـ ڤ ـجـ ڤ ـجـ ڤ ـجـ ڤ ـجـ ڤ ـجـ

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ana pṣeekhawin d'eliplee lushana d'baba, w'sawa, w'kybin dialpen bishkaber."

"I am happy that I learned the language of dad, grand father, and I want to learn more."

CHAPTER EIGHT REVIEW

1. Write the eighth group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ف:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ڃ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ڜ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ڀ:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ڤ:

2. Read aloud the following letters

ڤ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ

3. Circle the letter ڤ

ڤ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ

4. Circle the letter ڃ

ڤ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ

5. Circle the letter ڜ

ڤ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ

6. Circle the letter ڀ

ڤ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ

7. Circle the letter ڤ

ڤ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڜ ڀ ڃ ڤ ڃ ڀ ڜ ڀ

CHAPTER NINE

Additional Information on the Aramaic

Alphabet and Sounds

Additional Information on the Aramaic Alphabet and Sounds

I. The Aramaic language is written from right to left.

II. There are only eight letters which do not join with the letters that follow them. When they are medial, they are joined on the right side only.

A – ܐ Ex. ܡܠܐܟܐ – angel (malakha)

D – ܕ Ex. ܕܒܐ – bear (debba)

ܕ Ex. ܒܪܕܬܐ – hail (bardtha)

H – ܗ Ex. ܐܚܐ – once (gaha)

W – ܘ Ex. ܐܓܘܕܐ – wall (gooda)

Z – ܙ Ex. ܐܓܘܙܐ – gooze (wazza)

Ṣ – ܨ Ex. ܐܨܨܪܐ – cricket (ṣiṣra)

ܨ Ex. ܐܚܬܕܝܪܐ – park (ḥatdheera)

R – ܪ Ex. ܐܪܝܐ – lion (arya)

T – ܛ Ex. ܐܬܘܪܐ – bull (tawra)

ܛ Ex. ܐܓܢܬܐ – garden (gantha)

III. There are three letters (ـܟ ـܡ ـܢ) which are shaped differently according to their placement in a word.

A. The first letter k – ـܟ and its sounds.

1. When k – ـܟ begins a word (an initial letter)

Ex. ܟܘܟܒܐ – star (kawkwa)

ܟܠܒܐ – dog (kalba)

ܟܢܬܐ – bag (chanta)

2. When k – ـحـ appears between any two letters in a word (a medial letter)

   Ex. ܕܒܚܐ – rooster (deeka)

   ܡܟܒܚܐ – humble (makeekha)

   ܟܘܟܒܚܐ – Chaldean pie (kulecheh)

3. When k – ـحـ ends a word (a final letter)

   a. When the letter k and its sounds are preceded by a letter which does not connect, this form of k (ܟ) is written.

   b. When the letter k and its sounds are preceded by a letter which does connect, this form of k (ـܟـ) is written.

Let's write the unjoined final form of the letter k (ܟ).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܟ is written in 4 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

Exercise a. Write the final form ܟ 10 times:

. . . . . :ܟ

b. Circle the final form ܟ in the following Aramaic words:

ܕܝܗܘܟ – town in Mesopotamia (Dihok)

ܡܪܕܟܝ – Babylonian god (Mardokh)

ܩܪܟ – gypsy (kqarach)

Let's write the joined final form of the letter k (ـک).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ـک is written in 4 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

Exercise a. Write the final form ـک 10 times:

. . . . :ـک

b. Circle the final form ـک in the following Aramaic words:

ܒܝܬܟ – your house (baitaik),

ܡܠܟܟ – your king (malkakh),

ܡܪܦܝܟ – hose (marpeech).

B. The letter m

1. When m – ـܡ begins a word (an initial letter)

   Ex. ܡܠܟܐ – king (malka)

2. When m – ـܡ appears between any two letters in a word (a medial letter)

   Ex. ܓܡܠܐ – camel (gamla)

3. When m – ـܡ ends a word (a final letter)

   Ex. ܡܪܝܡ – Mary (Mariam)

Let's write the final form of the letter m.

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ם is written in 4 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

Exercise a. Write the final form ם 10 times:

ם: . . . . . .

C. The letter n.

1. When n – ـנ begins a word (an initial letter)
   Ex. ܢܘܪܐ – fire (noora)
2. When n – ـנ appears between any two letters in a word (a medial letter)
   Ex. ܢܝܢܘܐ – Nineveh (Ninweh)
3. In the end of the word (final); ـܢ & ـܢ.
   a. When the letter n is preceded by a letter which does not connect, this form of n (ـܢ) is written.
      Ex. ܫܠܡܘܢ – Solomon (Shlaimun)
   b. When the letter n is preceded by a letter which does connect, this form of n (ـܢ) is written.
      Ex. ܝܘܚܢܢ – John (Yoḥannan)

Let's write the final unjoined form of the letter n (ـن).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ـن is written in 2 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Exercise a. Write the final form ـن 10 times:

. . . . :ـن

b. Circle the final form ـن in the following Aramaic word:

ـنكمه – Solomon (Shlaimun)

Let's write the final joined form of the letter n (ـم).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ـم is written in 2 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Exercise a. Write the final form ـم 10 times:

. . . . :ـم

b. Circle the final form ـم in the following Aramaic word:

ـمشمح – John (Yoḥannan)

IV. The letter t has another shape. Unlike the letters k – ـــك, m – ـــم and n – ـــن which follow certain rules which determine their shape. A writer may choose either one of the letter t – ת ת

Let's write the second shape of the letter t (ת).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ת is written in 3 steps

Step 1. .

Step 2. .

Step 3. .

Exercise a. Write the second form ת 10 times:

. . . . . .

b. Circle the second form ת in the following Aramaic word:

ܟܠܬܐ – bride (kaltha)

V. The letter g has another shape. Like the letter above, any of the two shapes of the letter g can be used at any time.

Let's write the second shape of the letter g (ג).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

(ג) is written in 5 steps

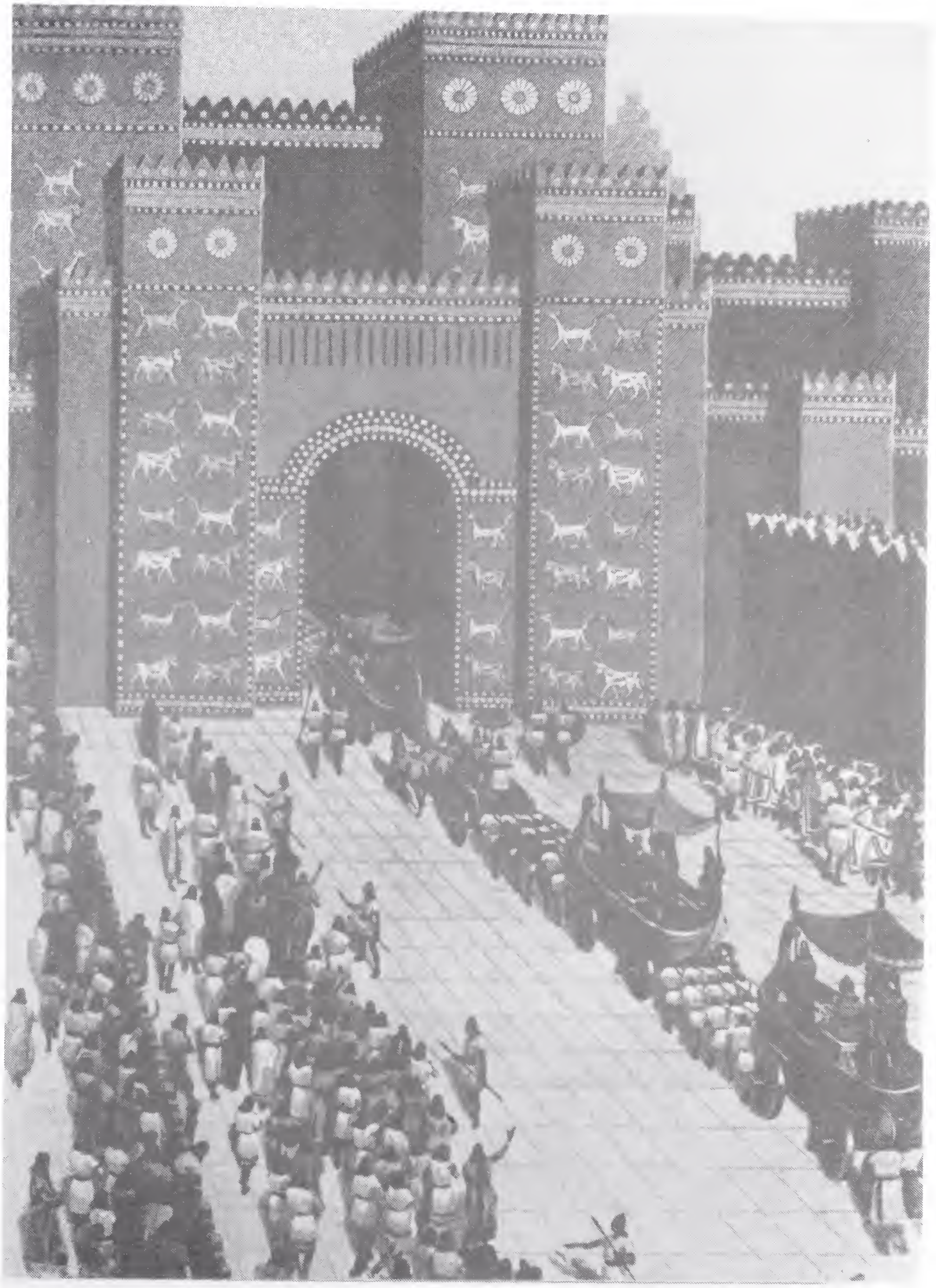
Step 1. . . .

Step 2. . ـ .

Step 3. . . .

Step 4. . . .

Step 5. . ʒ . . . . .



בבל בבא בבאה בבי בחורף בחודש בכסלו בכתב בכתבה – בכתובת

A PROCESSION GREETING THE BABYLONIAN NEW YEAR ON THE FIRST OF APRIL
IN FRONT OF THE GATE OF ISHTAR – IN MESOPOTAMIA

Exercise a. Write the second form (ﭒ) 10 times:

. . . . . .

b. Circle the second form (ﭒ) in the following Aramaic word:

ﭒﭙﭘﭗ – camel (gamla)

VI. When writing the Aramaic alphabet by hand, there are seven letters which receive a large dot on the top of the strokes. In the case of gamal ﭓ it receives a large dot on the top and bottom of the letter.

A. The letter a – ﭐ

ﭐ :ﭐ

B. The letter g – ﭓ and its sounds

ﭓ :ﭓ

C. The Initial letter ḥ ﭘ

ﭘ :ﭘ

D. The letter ṭ ﭟ

ﭟ :ﭟ

E. The letter l ﭸ

ﭸ :ﭸ

F. The letter n in its initial and medial (ﭩ) and the unjoined final (ﭦ)

ﭦ :ﭩ

G. The letter ạ – ﭮ

ﭮ :ﭮ

VII. There are two forms of script (letters) used by the Eastern Classical Aramaic writers.

1. The common writing (small letters):

ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

2. The Estrangela writing (big letters):

ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

ܐܣܛܪܢܓܠܐ - ܐܗܕܝܟ Estrangela is the ancient form of the Aramaic letters and was employed by scribes in writing the Gospel before the common writing came into use sometime after the fifth century A.D. Estrangela derives its name from a compound noun, two Aramaic words, ܐܗܕ, "to write" and ܐܘܢܓܠܝܘܢ, "gospel." Out of the twenty-two letters only the following six letter differ in shape from the common (small) letters:

1- ܐ - ܐ

2- ܒ - ܒ

3- ܓ - ܓ

4- ܟ - ܟ

5- ܕ - ܕ

6- ܗ - ܗ

Let's write the Estrangela letters that are different from the common letters.

A. The letter Alap ܐ

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܐ is written in 3 steps

Step 1. .

Step 2. .

Step 3. .

Exercise a. Write the letter ܐ 10 times:

. . . . . .

b. Circle the letter ܐ in the following Aramaic word:

ܐܪܝܐ - lion (arya)

.ܐܪܝܐ ܕܒܒܠ ܣܡܠܐ ܕܥܡܐ ܟܠܕܝܐ ܕܫܠܛ ܒܒܒܠ

THE LION OF BABYLON, A SYMBOL OF THE CHALDEAN NATION, SEMETC PEOPLE. THE 31st BABYLONIAN DYNASTY; WHO RULED OVER MESOPOTAMIA AND THE ANCIENT MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES FROM 626 BC. TO 539 BC.

B. The letter Daleth ܕ

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܕ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Exercise a. Write the letter ܕ 10 times:

. . . . . .:ܕ

b. Circle the letter ܕ in the following Aramaic word:

ܕܒܪ – bear (debba)

C. The letter Heh ܗ

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܗ is written in 4 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

Exercise a. Write the letter ܗ 10 times:

. . . . . .:ܗ

b. Circle the letter ܗ in the following Aramaic word:

ܗܝܟܠ – temple (haikla)

D. The letter Meem ܡ

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܡ is written in 5 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Step 4.

Step 5.

Exercise a. Write the letter ܡ 10 times:

ܡ

b. Circle the letter ܡ in the following

Aramaic word:

ܡܠܟܐ – king (malka)

Note: Like the common letter m (ܡ), this form of the letter meem (ܡ) in Estrangela is written only as an initial and medial letter. The final meem (ܡ) of the common letters is also used for the Estrangela letters.

Ex. ܡܪܝܡ – Mary (Mariam)

E. The letter Resh ܪ

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܪ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Exercise a. Write the letter ܪ 10 times:

ܪ

b. Circle the letter ܪ in the following Aramaic word:

ܪܫܐ – head (resha)

C. The letter Taw ܬ

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ܬ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Exercise a. Write the letter ܬ 10 times:

. . . . . .:ܬ

b. Circle the letter ܬ in the following Aramaic word:

ܬܪܥܬ – bull (tawra)

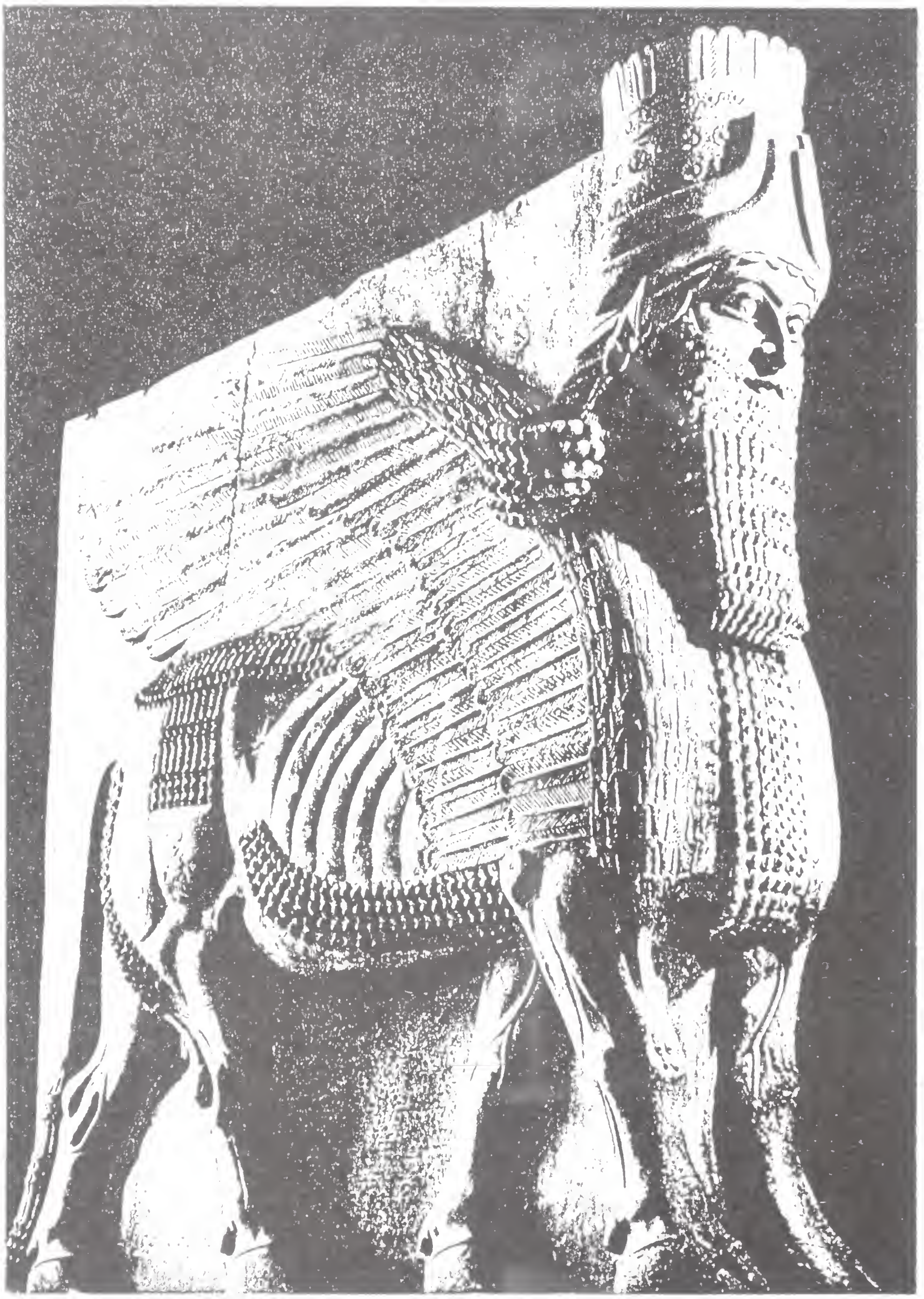
Note: Of the six Estrangela letters which differ from the common letters, four of them do not connect to any letter which follows them, just as they don't in the common letters. The four letters are ܐ, ܕ, ܪ and ܬ.

VIII. Two big points horizontally placed (̈) above a letter in a word indicate that the word is plural.

Ex. ܛܠܘܬܐ – ṭlawheh – lentils

IX. When a slanted line is placed above certain letters, it indicates that the letter is silent.

Ex. ܪ݂ܙ݂ܐ – raza – mystery



ܬܘܪܐ ܕܟܢܦܝܢ ܕܫܘܡ ܚܝܠܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ

THE WINGED BULL, A SYMBOL OF ASSYRIAN POWER;
WHO RULED OVER THE ANCIENT MIDDLE EAST.
FROM 1700 B.C. THROUGHOUT 612 B.C.

CHAPTER TEN

Aramaic Vowels

Aramaic Vowels

I. There are seven vowels in the Aramaic language.

A. Long A ◌̤ Aah. It is pronounced like a long a as in father. It is indicated by placing two points, one above the other, directly over the letter.

Ex. ܐ◌̤ܕܡ – Adtham – Adam

B. Short A ◌̣ ah. It is pronounced like a short a as in hut. It is indicated by placing one point over the letter and another point under it.

Ex. ◌̣ܡ◌̤ܪ◌̣ܝ◌̣ܡ – Mariam – Mary

C. Short I ◌̤̣ ih. It is pronounced like a short i as in sit. It is indicated by placing two points side by side under the letter.

Ex. ◌̤̣ܕ◌̤̣ܒ – debba – bear

D. Long Eh ◌̣̤ eh. It is pronounced like the letters eh as in pair. It is indicated by placing two points in a slant, one above the other, under the letter.

Ex. ◌̣̤ܒ◌̣̤ܕ◌̣̤ܒ - dehwa - wolf and ◌̣̤ܪ◌̣̤ܫ - raisha-head

E. Long O ◌̇ oh. It is pronounced like a long o as in go. It is indicated by placing a point over the letter waw ◌ܘ – ◌̇ and the letter waw becomes a vowel.

Ex. ◌̇ܦ◌̇ܩ – pokqa – nose.

F. Long U ◌̣ oo. It is pronounced like a u as in food. It is indicated by placing a point under the letter waw ◌ܘ – ◌̣ and the letter waw becomes a vowel.

Ex. ◌̣ܓ◌̣ܘ◌̣ܕ◌̣ܐ – gooda – wall

G. Long E ـِـ ee. It is pronounced like a double e (ee) as in the word bee. It is indicated by placing a point under the letter yodh ـ ـ – ـِـ and the letter yodh becomes a vowel.

Ex. ܕܺܝܒܟܳܐ – deeka – rooster

Note: When a word ends with one of the following vowels, ـَـ, ـِـ, ـُـ or ـٖـ, then the letter alap is added on the end of the word.

Ex. ܐܲܠܳܗܳܐ – Alaha – God

Note: If any letter in a word has a vowel and it follows another letter with the vowels ـَـ or ـِـ, the pronunciation is doubled.

Ex. ـَـ ܐܲܙ̣ܙ̣ܳܐ – wazza – gooze

ـِـ ܕܶܒ̣ܒ̣ܳܐ – debba – bear

The Seven Vowels		(Zawạeh) ܙܰܘܥܶܐ
1. Long A ـَـ Aah –	ـ ـ ـ ـ	ـ ـ ـ ـ (Skqapa) ܣܩܦܐ
2. Short A ـَ ah –	ـ ـ ـ ـ	ـ ـ ـ ـ (Pthaḥa) ܦܬܰܚܐ
3. Short I ـِ ih –	ـ ـ ـ ـ	ـ ـ ـ ـ (Zlama Psheekqa) ܙܩܳܦܐ ـ ـ ـ ـ
4. Long Eh ـِـ eh –	ـ ـ ـ ـ	ـ ـ ـ ـ (Zlama Kqashya) ܙܩܳܦܐ ـ ـ ـ ـ
5. Long O ـُ oh –	ـ ـ ـ ـ	ـ ـ ـ ـ (Rwaḥa) ܪܘܚܐ
6. Long U ـُـ oo –	ـ ـ ـ ـ	ـ ـ ـ ـ (Rwaṣa) ܪܘܨܐ
7. Long E ـِـ ee –	ـ ـ ـ ـ	ـ ـ ـ ـ (Ḥwaṣa) ܚܘܨܐ

CHAPTER TEN REVIEW

ܐܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܓܰܒ ܗܰܒ ܘܰܒ ܙܰܒ ܚܰܒ ܛܰܒ ܝܰܒ ܟܰܒ ܠܰܒ ܡܰܒ ܢܰܒ ܣܰܒ ܥܰܒ ܦܰܒ ܨܰܒ ܩܰܒ ܪܰܒ ܫܰܒ ܬܰܒ
ܐܶܒ ܕܶܒ ܓܶܒ ܗܶܒ ܘܶܒ ܙܶܒ ܚܶܒ ܛܶܒ ܝܶܒ ܟܶܒ ܠܶܒ ܡܶܒ ܢܶܒ ܣܶܒ ܥܶܒ ܦܶܒ ܨܶܒ ܩܶܒ ܪܶܒ ܫܶܒ ܬܶܒ
ܐܺܒ ܕܺܒ ܓܺܒ ܗܺܒ ܘܺܒ ܙܺܒ ܚܺܒ ܛܺܒ ܝܺܒ ܟܺܒ ܠܺܒ ܡܺܒ ܢܺܒ ܣܺܒ ܥܺܒ ܦܺܒ ܨܺܒ ܩܺܒ ܪܺܒ ܫܺܒ ܬܺܒ
ܐܹܒ ܕܹܒ ܓܹܒ ܗܹܒ ܘܹܒ ܙܹܒ ܚܹܒ ܛܹܒ ܝܹܒ ܟܹܒ ܠܹܒ ܡܹܒ ܢܹܒ ܣܹܒ ܥܹܒ ܦܹܒ ܨܹܒ ܩܹܒ ܪܹܒ ܫܹܒ ܬܹܒ
ܐܻܒ ܕܻܒ ܓܻܒ ܗܻܒ ܘܻܒ ܙܻܒ ܚܻܒ ܛܻܒ ܝܻܒ ܟܻܒ ܠܻܒ ܡܻܒ ܢܻܒ ܣܻܒ ܥܻܒ ܦܻܒ ܨܻܒ ܩܻܒ ܪܻܒ ܫܻܒ ܬܻܒ
ܐܼܒ ܕܼܒ ܓܼܒ ܗܼܒ ܘܼܒ ܙܼܒ ܚܼܒ ܛܼܒ ܝܼܒ ܟܼܒ ܠܼܒ ܡܼܒ ܢܼܒ ܣܼܒ ܥܼܒ ܦܼܒ ܨܼܒ ܩܼܒ ܪܼܒ ܫܼܒ ܬܼܒ
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ܐܾܒ ܕܾܒ ܓܾܒ ܗܾܒ ܘܾܒ ܙܾܒ ܚܾܒ ܛܾܒ ܝܾܒ ܟܾܒ ܠܾܒ ܡܾܒ ܢܾܒ ܣܾܒ ܥܾܒ ܦܾܒ ܨܾܒ ܩܾܒ ܪܾܒ ܫܾܒ ܬܾܒ
ܐܿܒ ܕܿܒ ܓܿܒ ܗܿܒ ܘܿܒ ܙܿܒ ܚܿܒ ܛܿܒ ܝܿܒ ܟܿܒ ܠܿܒ ܡܿܒ ܢܿܒ ܣܿܒ ܥܿܒ ܦܿܒ ܨܿܒ ܩܿܒ ܪܿܒ ܫܿܒ ܬܿܒ
ܑܰܒ ܑܶܒ ܑܺܒ ܑܹܒ ܑܻܒ ܑܼܒ ܑܽܒ ܑܾܒ ܑܿܒ

ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

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ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

I. Do the following exercises with the above paragraph.

1. Circle the vowel ◌ and put a 1 above it.
2. Circle the vowel ◌ and put a 2 above it.
3. Circle the vowel ◌ and put a 3 above it.
4. Circle the vowel ◌ and put a 4 above it.
5. Circle the vowel ◌ and put a 5 above it.
6. Circle the vowel ◌ and put a 6 above it.
7. Circle the vowel ◌ and put a 7 above it.

II. Read Aloud the following letters.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Aramaic Numbers

Aramaic Numbers

The numbers correspond to the 22 letters of the Aramaic alphabet.

1. The single numbers 1 – 9: The letters 𐡀 through 𐡉 are the single numbers.

𐡀 – 1

𐡁 – 2

𐡂 – 3

𐡃 – 4

𐡄 – 5

𐡅 – 6

𐡆 – 7

𐡇 – 8

𐡈 – 9

Note: Begining with the letter yodth 𐡉, each succeeding letter is counted by tens until the letter kqop 𐡒.

2. The compound numbers (teens) 11 – 19: In Aramaic the higher number, such as 10 (𐡉), precede the lesser, 1 (𐡀) – 9 (𐡉).

𐡊 – 11

𐡋 – 12

𐡌 – 13

𐡍 – 14

𐡎 – 15

𐡏 – 16

ܘ - 17

ܙ - 18

ܟ - 19

3. Begining with yodth (ܝ) until ṣadeh (ܨ), each letter is counted by tens.

ܝ - 10 / ܟ - 11 / ܠ - 12 / ܡ - 13 / ܢ - 14 / ܣ - 15 / ܥ - 16 / ܦ - 17 / ܨ - 18 / ܩ - 19

ܪ - 20 / ܫ - 21 / ܬ - 22 / ܐ - 23 / ܒ - 24 / ܓ - 25 / ܕ - 26 / ܗ - 27 / ܘ - 28 / ܙ - 29

ܚ - 30 / ܛ - 31 / ܝ - 32 / ܟ - 33 / ܠ - 34 / ܡ - 35 / ܢ - 36 / ܣ - 37 / ܥ - 38 / ܦ - 39

ܨ - 40 / ܩ - 41 / ܪ - 42 / ܫ - 43 / ܬ - 44 / ܐ - 45 / ܒ - 46 / ܓ - 47 / ܕ - 48 / ܗ - 49

ܘ - 50 / ܙ - 51 / ܚ - 52 / ܛ - 53 / ܝ - 54 / ܟ - 55 / ܠ - 56 / ܡ - 57 / ܢ - 58 / ܣ - 59

ܥ - 60 / ܦ - 61 / ܨ - 62 / ܩ - 63 / ܪ - 64 / ܫ - 65 / ܬ - 66 / ܐ - 67 / ܒ - 68 / ܓ - 69

ܕ - 70 / ܟ - 71 / ܠ - 72 / ܡ - 73 / ܢ - 74 /
ܣ - 75 / ܥ - 76 / ܦ - 77 / ܨ - 78 /
ܩ - 79

ܪ - 80 / ܫ - 81 / ܬ - 82 / ܭ - 83 / ܮ - 84 /
ܯ - 85 / ܰ - 86 / ܱ - 87 / ܲ - 88 /
ܳ - 89

ܴ - 90 / ܵ - 91 / ܶ - 92 / ܷ - 93 / ܸ - 94 /
ܹ - 95 / ܺ - 96 / ܻ - 97 / ܼ - 98 /
ܽ - 99

4. Beginning with kqop (ܩ), each succeeding letter is counted by hundreds untill the letter Taw (ܬ).

ܾ - 100 / ܿ - 101 / ݀ - 111 / ݁ - 122 /
ݍ - 133 / ݂ - 144 / ݃ - 155 /
ݐ - 166 / ݑ - 177 / ݒ - 188 /
ݓ - 199

ݔ - 200 / ݕ - 201 / ݖ - 211 / ݗ - 222 /
ݘ - 233 / ݙ - 244 / ݚ - 255 /
ݛ - 266 / ݜ - 277 / ݝ - 288 / ݞ - 299

ݟ - 300 / ݠ - 301 / ݡ - 311 / ݢ - 322 /
ݣ - 333 / ݤ - 344 / ݥ - 355 /
ݦ - 366 / ݧ - 377 / ݨ - 388 /
ݩ - 399

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴 - 999 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄝𑄳 - 988

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄟𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 977 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄞𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 966 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄜𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 955

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄛𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 944 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄙𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 933 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄘𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 922

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴 - 911 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄁𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 901 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄀𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 900

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄚𑄴 - 899

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄝𑄳 - 888 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄟𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 877 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄞𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 866

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄜𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 855 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄛𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 844 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄙𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 833

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴 - 822 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄘𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 811 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄁𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 801 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄀𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 800

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄚𑄴 - 799

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄝𑄳 - 788 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄟𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 777 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄞𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 766

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄜𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 755 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄛𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 744 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄙𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 733

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴 - 722 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄘𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 711 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄁𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 701 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄀𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 700

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄚𑄴 - 699

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄝𑄳 - 688 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄟𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 677 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄞𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 666

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄜𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 655 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄛𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 644 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄙𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 633

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴 - 622 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄘𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 611 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄁𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 601 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄀𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 600

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄚𑄴 - 599

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄝𑄳 - 588 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄟𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 577 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄞𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 566

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄜𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 555 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄛𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 544 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄙𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 533

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴 - 522 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄘𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 511 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄁𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 501 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄀𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 500

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴 - 499 /488 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄝𑄳 - 477 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄟𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 466 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄞𑄬𑄠𑄴

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄜𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 455 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄛𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 444 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄙𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 433

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴 - 422 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄘𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 411 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄁𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 401 / 𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴𑄀𑄬𑄠𑄴 - 400

𑄃𑄢𑄬𑄚𑄴

5. Thousands and millions:

a. When one of the 22 letters stand alone and a slanted line is placed beneath a letter, each letter counts in thousands.

1,000 - 𐤀̸ / 2,000 - 𐤁̸

Because of different numbering system, for calendar use only , 1991 & 1992 are written differently:

1991 - 𐤀𐤔𐤔𐤀

1992 - 𐤁𐤔𐤔𐤀

b. When one of the 22 letters stand alone and two slanted lines joined at the top are placed under a letter, then the letter counts in millions.

1,000,000 - 𐤀̂ / 2,000,000 - 𐤁̂

CHAPTER ELEVEN REVIEW

1. Write the following numbers in Aramaic.

   3– / 7– / 5– / 9– / 2– / 4– / 6– / 8– / 1–

2. Write the following numbers in English.

   ܕ – / ܫ – / ܓ – / ܬ – / ܗ – / ܒ – / ܐ – / ܘ – / ܟ – / ܟܐ –

3. Write the following numbers in Aramaic.

   30– / 70– / 50– / 90– / 20– / 40– / 60– / 80– / 100–

4. Write the following numbers in English.

   ܣ – / ܟܐ – / ܟ – / ܘ – / ܙ – / ܦ – / ܨ – / ܩ – / ܪ – / ܬ –

5. Write the following numbers in Aramaic.

   105– / 708– / 999– / 222– / 539– / 686– / 847– / 378

CHAPTER TWELVE

Grand Review

Grand Review

1. Chapter one: Vocabulary

a. Read the following words:

1- ܢܕܬ 2- ܢܟܗ 3- ܡܟܚ 4- ܒܫܐ 5- ܢܬ 6- ܒܟܬ
7- ܒܡܟ 8- ܒܬ 9- ܒܫܐ 10- ܕܬ 11- ܒܕ
12- ܕܒܚܫܐ

b. Read aloud:

1- ܒܕ 2- ܒܫܐ 3- ܒܡܟ 4- ܢܬ 5- ܡܟܚ 6- ܢܕܬ
7- ܕܒܚܫܐ 8- ܕܬ 9- ܒܬ 10- ܒܟܬ 11- ܒܫܐ
12- ܢܟܗ

2. Chapter two: Vocabulary

a. Read the following words:

1- ܫܡܫ 2- ܫܠܡ 3- ܒܟ 4- ܐܘ 5- ܐܒܕܐ 6- ܒܟ
7- ܐܟ 8- ܐܘܐ 9- ܐܬܘ

b. Read aloud:

1- ܐܘܐ 2- ܒܟ 3- ܐܘ 4- ܫܠܡ 5- ܐܬܘ 6- ܐܟ
7- ܐܒܕܐ 8- ܒܟ 9- ܫܡܫ

3. Chapter three: Vocabulary

a. Read the following words:

1- ܫܦܕܐ 2- ܫܐ 3- ܫܬܐ 4- ܒܫܕܐ 5- ܒܟܬܐ
6- ܒܗܕܐ 7- ܒܫܒܐ 8- ܕܫܐ 9- ܒܫܬܐ

b. Read aloud:

1- ܕܫܐ 2- ܒܗܕܐ 3- ܒܫܕܐ 4- ܫܐ 5- ܒܫܬܐ 6- ܒܫܒܐ
7- ܒܟܬܐ 8- ܫܬܐ 9- ܫܦܕܐ

4. Chapter four: Vocabulary

a. Read the following words:

1- ܟܠܬܐ 2- ܟܐܦܐ 3- ܕܒܚܐ 4- ܥܝܢܐ 5- ܬܪܥ
6- ܟܠܝܬܐ 7- ܡܠܟܐ 8- ܡܢܐ 9- ܟܕܡܐ 10- ܒܐܪܐ
11- ܒܝܬܐ 12- ܫܒܥܐ

b. Read aloud:

1- ܒܐܪܐ 2- ܟܕܡܐ 3- ܡܠܟܐ 4- ܬܪܥ 5- ܕܒܚܐ
6- ܟܠܬܐ 7- ܫܒܥܐ 8- ܒܐܪܐ 9- ܡܢܐ 10- ܟܠܝܬܐ
11- ܥܝܢܐ 12- ܟܐܦܐ

5. Chapter five: Vocabulary

a. Read the following words:

1- ܗܘܐ 2- ܐܒܐ 3- ܐܦܐ 4- ܒܪܬܐ 5- ܢܟܣܐ
6- ܢܦܫܐ 7- ܩܛܐ 8- ܩܦܐ 9- ܨܦܪ 10- ܫܘܪܐ
11- ܫܟܒܬܐ 12- ܫܟܦܐ

b. Read aloud:

1- ܫܟܒܬܐ 2- ܨܦܪ 3- ܢܦܫܐ 4- ܫܟܦܐ 5- ܐܦܐ
6- ܗܘܐ 7- ܫܟܦܐ 8- ܫܘܪܐ 9- ܩܛܐ 10- ܢܦܫܐ
11- ܒܪܬܐ 12- ܐܒܐ

6. Chapter six: Vocabulary

a. Read the following words:

1- ܫܕܐ 2- ܢܥܐ 3- ܢܟܣܐ 4- ܫܐ 5- ܕܡܐ 6- ܢܕܒܐ
7- ܫܡܫܐ 8- ܬܟܣܐ 9- ܬܟܣܐ 10- ܬܟܒܫܐ 11- ܫܘܪܐ
12- ܢܟܣܐ

b. Read aloud:

1- ܫܘܪܐ 2- ܬܟܒܫܐ 3- ܫܡܫܐ 4- ܕܡܐ 5- ܢܟܣܐ 6- ܫܕܐ
7- ܢܟܣܐ 8- ܫܘܪܐ 9- ܬܟܣܐ 10- ܢܕܒܐ 11- ܐܫ 12- ܢܥܐ

7. Chapter seven: Vocabulary

a. Read the following words:

1- ܟܠܒܐ 2- ܫܓܪܐ 3- ܢܓܐ 4- ܒܚܪܐ 5- ܦܠܓܐ
6- ܒܝܬܐ 7- ܣܘܕܐ 8- ܡܝܚܐ 9- ܒܪܕܐ 10- ܒܗܒܐ
11- ܡܟܪܐ 12- ܡܪܥܐ 13- ܙܒܢܐ 14- ܢܒܝܐ
15- ܫܟܝܢܐ 16- ܟܢܐ 17- ܚܘܠܐ 18- ܒܟܐ

b. Read aloud:

1- ܚܘܠܐ 2- ܫܟܝܢܐ 3- ܙܒܢܐ 4- ܡܟܪܐ 5- ܒܪܕܐ
6- ܣܘܕܐ 7- ܦܠܓܐ 8- ܢܓܐ 9- ܟܠܒܐ 10- ܒܟܐ
11- ܟܢܐ 12- ܢܒܝܐ 13- ܡܪܥܐ 14- ܒܗܒܐ
15- ܡܝܚܐ 16- ܒܝܬܐ 17- ܒܚܪܐ 18- ܫܓܪܐ

8. Chapter eight: Vocabulary

a. Read the following words:

1- ܦܒܟ 2- ܒܨܦܢܐ 3- ܦܠܝܦܐ 4- ܨܚܨܚܬܐ 5- ܨܚܐ
6- ܨܕܩܢܐ 7- ܒܨܒܐ 8- ܫܒܬܐ 9- ܡܫܒܬܐ 10- ܨܕܐ
11- ܨܒܥܐ 12- ܨܢܘܐ 13- ܩܒܪܐ 14- ܩܒܪ
15- ܩܨܒ

b. Read aloud:

1- ܩܒܪ 2- ܨܢܘܐ 3- ܨܕܐ 4- ܫܒܬܐ 5- ܨܕܩܢܐ
6- ܨܚܨܚܬܐ 7- ܒܨܒܐ 8- ܩܨܒ 9- ܩܒܪܐ
10- ܨܒܥܐ 11- ܡܫܒܬܐ 12- ܒܨܒ 13- ܨܚܐ
14- ܦܠܝܦܐ 15- ܦܒܟ

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Let's Speak Aramaic Review

1. Greetings Joseph.

   ܫܠܡܐ ܠܟ ܝܘܣܦ

2. Greetings Mary.

   ܫܠܡܐ ܠܟ ܡܪܝܡ

3. Greetings Joseph and Mary.

   ܫܠܡܐ ܠܟ ܘܠܟ ܝܘܣܦ ܘܡܪܝܡ

4. Welcome.

   ܒܒܢܝ

5. How are you Joseph?

   ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܘܣܦ

6. How are you Mary?

   ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܪܝܡ

7. I am good Mary.

   ܛܒ ܐܢܐ ܡܪܝܡ

8. I am good Joseph.

   ܛܒ ܐܢܐ ܝܘܣܦ

9. How are you Joseph and Mary? We are good.

   ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܘܣܦ ܘܡܪܝܡ - ܛܒ ܐܢܚܢܢ

10. Thank you Joseph.

    ܬܘܒ ܠܟ ܝܘܣܦ

11. Thank you Mary.

ܟܬܢ ܬܗܒܟ ܡܪܝܡ

12. Thank you Joseph and Mary.

ܟܬܢ ܬܗܒܟ ܐܢ ܡܪܝܡ ܘܝܘܣܦ

13. My name is Joseph. What is your name?

ܐܢ ܫܡܝ ܝܘܣܦ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܫܡܟ ܐܢ

14. My name is Mary. What is your name?

ܐܢ ܫܡܝ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܫܡܟ ܐܢ

15. What are you Joseph?

ܐܢ ܫܡܟ ܐܢ

16. I am Chaldean–Christian.

ܐܢ ܟܠܕܝܐ ܘ ܟܪܣܛܝܢܐ ܡܪܝܡ

17. What are you Mary?

ܐܢ ܫܡܟ ܐܢ ܡܪܝܡ

18. I am also Chaldean–Christian Joseph.

ܐܦ ܐܢ ܟܠܕܝܐ ܘ ܟܪܣܛܝܢܐ ܝܘܣܦ

19. Where is your house Joseph?

ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ܒܝܬ ܐܢ ܝܘܣܦ

20. Our house is in San Diego.

ܒܝܬܢ ܐܝܟ ܒܣܢ ܕܝܝܓܘ

21. My father, mother, brother and sister live with me.

ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܐ ܘܐܚܐ ܘܐܚܬܐ ܥܡ ܝܬܒ ܒܝܬܢ

22. Every Sunday I take them to church by car.

حوِ جفتث حفيبن لجذَةٌ حهدةمجمك

23. Our house has seven rooms.

جمبٍ ،ةبيه يعةٌ مقتبٌ

24. Our house has four bed rooms.

جمبٍ ،ةبيه بذجٌ مقتبٌ ددمجٌ

25. We have a living room, a study room, a dining room and a kitchen.

يبٍ ،مبتٌ دةبةٌ ددبجٌتٌ مدبجكٌ مدمحبٌ ةبحةٌ دجعةيٌ

26. Our house has a large yard and a garden filled with trees and flowers.

جمبٍ ،ةبيه دذةٌ ذحبٌ مجهةتٌ مكببٌ ةبكتٌ مةذدٍ

27. There are seven days in a week.

همتبٌ دبحبٌ عفذَكٌ

28. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

جفتث ممذتث هكممتث بذحمتث خمعمتث
كذدمٌ مبحبٌ

29. I am able to count in Aramaic.

تتٌ ةبحب دفيم حكمتتٌ تذفتٌ

30. One man, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten.

ڂ ڂڤڈ ەڈ ڭڭڤ ڍڈڎ ڂمڎ ڀڅڤ څڤڈ ەڤڎ

ڀڅڤ ڭڤڈ ڭڤڈ .

31. One woman, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten.

ڂڈ ڂجڤ،ڀڀڈ ڀڎڀ،ڭڭڤ ڍڈڂ ڂمڎ ڀڎڤ ڀڅڤ ەڤڎ

ڀڎڂ ڀڤڈ .

32. Twenty men and women, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one-hundred.

ڀڤڈ ڂڤڎ ەڀڎڀ ڍڈڂ ڭڭڤ ڂمڎڤ ڀڅڤ

څڤڂ ەڤڎ ڀڅڎ ەڤڎ .

33. Two hundred, three hundred – nine hundred.

ەڈ ڀڎڎ ڭڭڤ ڀڎڎ – ڀڅڎ ڀڎڎ .

34. One thousand, two thousand, – nine hundred thousand, one million, one billion.

ڍڭڤ ەڈ ڍڭڎ – ڀڅڎ ڀڎڎ ڍڭڎ ڤڭمڤڎ څڭمڤڎ .

35. A am happy that I learned the language of dad, grand grand father, and I want to learn more.

ڎڎ ڤڤڂڎ ٩٠ ڈڍڭڭڭڭ ڭڤڎڎ ڈڎڎ ەڤڎ ەڤڂڀ

ڤڍڭڭڀ ڀڅڭڎ .

DICTIONARY

English – Aramaic

DICTIONARY
ENGLISH – ARAMAIC

Note: The abbreviation (mod.) indicates that the word is used only in the modern Aramaic.

A

altar – ܡܕܒܚܐ
angel – ܡܠܐܟܐ
ape – ܩܘܩܝܐ
Apostle – ܫܠܝܚܐ

B

Babylon – ܒܒܠ
bag – ܟܝܣܐ (mod.)
bear – ܕܒܐ
bed – ܡܛܬܐ (mod.)
bell – ܙܓܓܐ
bird – ܨܦܪܐ
body – ܦܓܪܐ
bone – ܓܪܡܐ
bride – ܟܠܬܐ
bull – ܬܘܪܐ

C

camel – ܓܡܠܐ
cold – ܩܪܝܪܐ
cook – ܒܫܠ
cow – ܦܪܬܐ

cradle – ܕܲܪܟܡܬܐ
cricket – ܛܲܪܛܲܘܢܐ (mod.)
cross – ܨܠܒܐ
crow – ܥܲܘܒܐ

D

ditch – ܫܘܠܡܐ
dog – ܟܠܒܐ
donkey – ܐܲܬܢܐ

E

elephant – ܦܢܟܐ (mod.)
Eve – ܚܘܐ
eye – ܥܝܢܐ

F

father – ܐܒܐ
fire – ܢܘܪܐ
food – ܡܐܟܠܬܐ
foolishness – ܣܟܠܘܬܐ
fortune – ܙܕܐ
friend – ܚܒܪܐ
frog – ܨܦܪܥܐ
funeral – ܐܝܬܘܢܐ

G

garden – ܓܢܬܐ
gas – ܓܐܙ
God – ܐܠܗܐ

gooze – ⠷⠳⠕⠵⠑
grinding mil – ⠷⠗⠊⠝⠙⠊⠝⠛ ⠍⠊⠇ (mod.)

H

hail – ⠷⠓⠁⠊⠇
head – ⠷⠓⠑⠁⠙
heart – ⠷⠓⠁⠗⠞
house – ⠷⠓⠕⠥⠎⠑
hyena – ⠷⠚⠊⠑⠝⠁ (mod.)

I

inside – ⠷⠔⠎⠊⠙⠑

J

jar – ⠷⠚⠁⠗

K

king – ⠷⠅⠊⠝⠛

L

lake – ⠷⠇⠁⠅⠑
lentils – ⠷⠇⠑⠝⠞⠊⠇⠎
light – ⠷⠇⠊⠛⠓⠞
lilie – ⠷⠇⠊⠇⠽ (mod.)
lion – ⠷⠇⠊⠕⠝
love – ⠷⠇⠕⠧⠑

M

mare – ⠷⠍⠁⠗⠑

melon – ܒܛܝܚܐ
money – ܟܣܦܐ
moon – ܣܗܪܐ
mountain – ܛܘܪܐ
mule – ܦܪܕܐ

N

nose – ܐܦܐ

O

once – ܚܕ

P

park – ܦܪܕܝܣܐ (mod.)
parrot – ܒܘܛܝܐ
peace – ܫܠܡܐ
pencil – ܦܣܩܐ
people – ܥܡܐ
pepper – ܦܠܦܠܐ (mod.)
pitch fork – ܙܘܓܐ
Pope – ܦܐܦ
prayer – ܨܠܘܬܐ
prayer book – ܣܦܪܐ

R

reed – ܩܢܝܐ
rooster – ܕܝܟܐ

S

side – ܟܬܦ

soul – ܢܦܫ

spirit – ܢܦܫ

star – ܟܘܟܒ

suffering – ܥܝܩܕܐ (mod.)

sun – ܫܡܫܐ

T

temple – ܗܝܟܠ

U

uncle – ܒܪܡ

V

vacation – ܩܛܝܦ (mod.)

vacuum – ܩܚܘܪ (mod.)

vein – ܥܢܒܐ

video – ܩܒܝܕܐ (mod.)

virgin – ܒܬܘܠܬܐ

W

wart – ܟܫܐ

water – ܡܝܐ

weapon – ܙܝܢܐ

wind – ܢܦܫ

world – ܥܠܡܐ

DICTIONARY

Aramaic – English

Note: The Classical Aramaic words are listed in alphabetical order on the right hand page and Modern Aramaic words are listed on the left hand page. The Aramaic – English dictionary begins on page 87. This style of presentation follows the Aramaic pattern of beginning with the letter A – ܐ on the right hand side in the back of the book.

shady	مُخيِّب
	same
	same
malkhawa	مَلكَخة
	same
	same
	same
	same
	same
	same
	same

kqirda	ape	ܩܝܪܕܐ
kqareera	cold	ܩܪܝܪܐ
		ܪ
rooḥa	wind, spirit, soul	ܪܘܚܐ
rawsha	pitch fork	ܪܘܫܐ
		ܫ
shleeḥa	apostle	ܫܠܝܚܐ
shlama	peace	ܫܠܡܐ
shimsha	sun	ܫܡܫܐ
		ܬ
talma	jar	ܬܠܡܐ
tawra	bull	ܬܘܪܐ
towrta	cow	ܬܘܪܬܐ

		same
		same
	gaz	خز
	kqakqaạa	ڤڤڤڤ
		same
		same
		same
	gooshma	جەعشە
		same
	feela	فيلە
pepper	felfeleh	فلفلە
	vacuum	ڤەكەم
	vacation	ڤجيم
		same
		same
hyena	tdhabiạ	ڟيذ
		same
		same
		same
		same

noora	fire	ܢܘܪܐ
Ninweh	Nineveh	ܢܝܢܘܐ
nawta	gas	ܢܘܬܐ
susta	mare	ܣܘܣܬܐ
sahra	moon	ܣܗܪܐ
sissa	wart	ܣܝܣܐ
ạoorwa	crow	ܥܘܪܒܐ
ạaina	eye	ܥܝܢܐ
ạalma	world	ܥܠܡܐ
ạama	people or uncle	ܥܡܐ
		ک
paghra	body	ܦܓܪܐ
pokqa	nose	ܦܘܩܥܐ
peela	elephant	ܦܝܠܐ
		ق
Papa	Pope	ܦܦܐ
pekqa	frog	ܦܩܥܐ
		ر
ṣlotha	prayer	ܨܠܘܬܐ
ṣleewa	cross	ܨܠܝܒܐ
ṣiṣra	cockroach	ܨܝܨܪܐ
		ش
kqalama	pencil	ܩܠܡܐ
kqanya	reed	ܩܢܝܐ

	mbashlana	مبشلنة
		same
		same
	yama zorteh	يمة زرتيه
	kawkhwa	كهوة
		same
		same
		same
	chanta	چنتة
cricket	chircheroka	چرچروكة
bed	charpaya	چارپائی
		same
		same
		same
		same
		same
		same
classical-دَرشن	behra	دَرشن

		ـبـ
tabbaḥa	cook	ܒܰܫܰܚ
ṭoora	mountain	ܛܘܪܐ
ṭlawḥeh	lentils	ܛܠܘܚܹܐ
		ـيـ
yamtha	lake	ܝܰܡܬܐ
		ـحـ
kawkwa	star	ܟܘܟܒܐ
kalba	dog	ܟܠܒܐ
Kaldthaya	Chaldean	ܟܠܕܝܐ
kaltha	bride	ܟܠܬܐ
		ـدـ
lebba	heart	ܠܒܐ
		ـمـ
meikhulta	food	ܡܝܟܘܠܬܐ
madthbḥa	temple	ܡܕܒܚܐ
mayya	water	ܡܝܐ
malakha	angel	ܡܠܐܟܐ
malka	king	ܡܠܟܐ
		ـنـ
noohra	light	ܢܘܗܪܐ

		same
grinding mil	jarrara	جڑڑا
		same
		same
		same
		same
		same
		same
		same
	pareh	پڑا
	chakka	چکا
	khora	کھورا
		same
		same
		same
		same

garma	bone	ܓܪܡܐ
		ܕ
dibba	bear	ܕܒܐ
deeka	rooster	ܕܝܟܐ
dargoshta	cradle	ܕܪܓܘܫܬܐ
		ܗ
haikla	temple	ܗܝܟܠܐ
hotha	ditch	ܗܘܬܐ
		ܘ
wazza	gooze	ܘܙܐ
wareedtha	vein	ܘܪܝܕܬܐ
		ܙ
zagga	bell	ܙܓܓܐ
zooza	money	ܙܘܙܐ
zaina	weapon	ܙܝܢܐ
		ܚ
ḥawra	friend	ܚܒܪܬܐ
Ḥawa	Eve	ܚܘܐ
ḥubba	love	ܚܒܒܐ
ḥudthra	prayer book or circle	ܚܘܕܪܐ
ḥmara	donkey	ܚܡܪܐ

DICTIONARY
MODERN ARAMAIC – ENGLISH

Notes	Transliteration of the Modern	Modern Aramaic
	Ṭabbukh	ܛܒܘܟ
	baba	ܒܒܐ
		same
		same
		same
		same
	bargel	ܒܪܓܠ
		same
	beitha	ܒܝܬܐ
		same
		same
Classical – ܕܝܦܢ	dipna	ܕܝܦܢ
	ḥatdh	ܚܛܕ
		same
		same
	gomla	ܓܘܡܠܐ
	bistana	ܒܝܣܬܢܐ

DICTIONARY
ARAMAIC – ENGLISH

Transliteration	Translation	Classical Aramaic
		ܐ
Aab	August	ܐܒ
awa	father	ܐܒܐ
Alaha	God	ܐܠܗܐ
arya	lion	ܐܪܝܐ
		ܒ
babgha	parrot	ܒܒܓܐ
Bawel	Babylon	ܒܒܠ
baghla	mule	ܒܓܠܐ
bateekha	melon	ܒܛܝܚܐ
baita	house	ܒܝܬܐ
bardtha	hail	ܒܪܕܬܐ
bthulta	virgin	ܒܬܘܠܬܐ
		ܓ
gabba	side	ܓܒܐ
gadda	fortune	ܓܕܐ
gaha	once	ܓܗܐ
gawa	inside	ܓܘܐ
gamla	camel	ܓܡܠܐ
gantha	garden	ܓܢܬܐ

DICTIONARY

Aramaic – English

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Born in Telkepe, a suburb of Nineveh, he graduated seminary at St. Peter's College, Baghdad, and was ordained that same year, 1964, into the priesthood. He served eight years in his hometown as assisting priest. He received a scholarship for further study in Rome. His studies at the Vatican brought him a broad knowledge of the Italian and French languages. Upon completion of these studies, he received a Masters degree in Pastoral Theology.

Arriving in the United States in 1974, he taught Scripture for five years from the Aramaic point of view in Oshkosh - Green bay, Wisconsin. He established parishes in Oak Park and Troy, Michigan. From 1983-85, he served in Los Angeles and in the latter part of 1985, he moved to San Diego to St. Peter Chaldean Catholic Church where he became pastor.

Publications:

TELKEPE (Present and Past) Arabic - 1969
ṢLAWATHA (Prayers in Modern Aramaic) - 1970
THE PENTATEUCH (English) - 1976
MATTHEW'S GOOD NEWS (English) - 1978
THE DIVINE LITURGY (Chaldean Catholic Rite)
in English, Aramaic (modern and ancient), Arabic - 1988
CHALDEANS (Present and Past) English - 1989, 1991
Elementary Classical Aramaic Grammar, Book 1 - 1989
with the Rev. Rocco A. Errico.
MODERN ARAMAIC GRAMMAR - 1990
BEGINNER'S HANDBOOK OF THE ARAMAIC
ALPHABETS - first edition - 1992
THE EUCHARISTIC LITURGY ACCORDING TO THE
CHALDEAN RITE - 1995

Rev. Michael J. Bazzi
Oct. 3, 1995

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١١ صوتا زيادة على حروف اللغة الآرامية

THE 11 ADDITIONAL SOUNDS OF THE ARAMAIC LANGUAGE

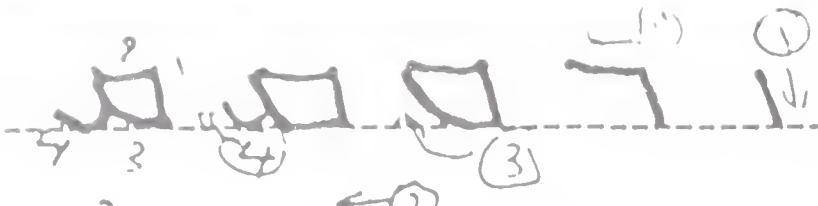
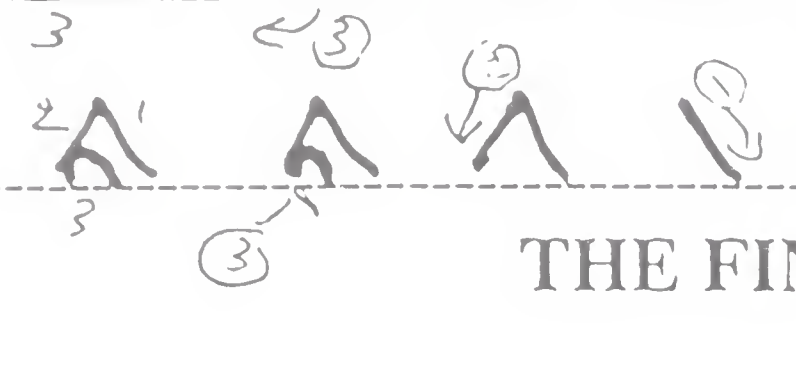
ENGLISH ROMANIZATION		ARABIC	ESTRANGELA SMALL LETTER		11 SOUNDS
w	WEH	و	ܒ		ܒ݁
gh	GHEH	غ	ܓ		ܓ݁
dth	DTHEH	ذ	ܕ	ܕ̈	ܕ̈݁
kh	KHEH	خ	ܟ̰	ܟ̰̈	ܟ̰̈݁
w	WEH	و	ܒ		ܒ݁
th	THEH	ث	ܬ	ܬ̈	ܬ̈݁
f	FEH	ف	ܦ		ܦ݁
ch	CHEH	چ	ܦ̰	ܦ̰̈	ܦ̰̈݁
tdh	TDHEH	ض	ܨ		ܨ݁
j	JEH	ج	ܓ̰		ܓ̰݁
v	VEH	ف	ܒ̌		ܒ̌݁

ܐܠܦܒܝܬܐ ܐܪܡܝܐ ܩܕܝܡܐ ܘܚܕܬܐ ܐܘܪܬ

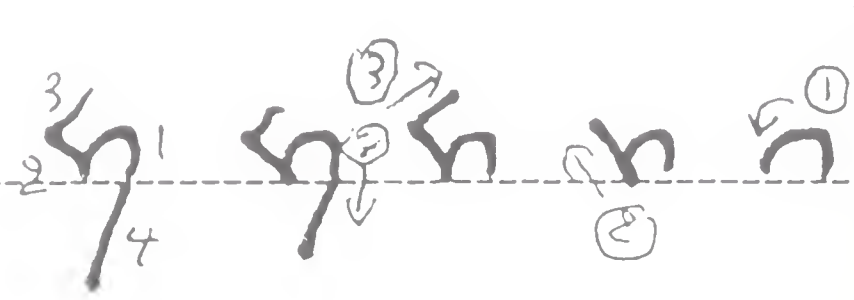
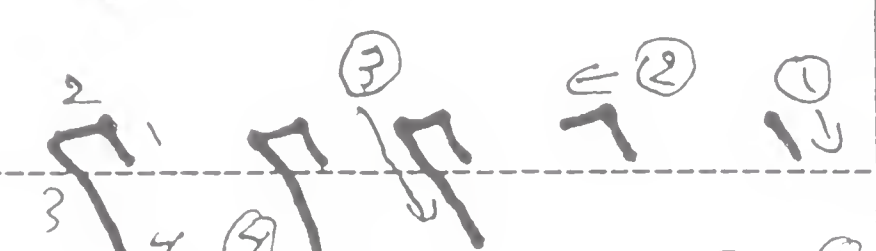
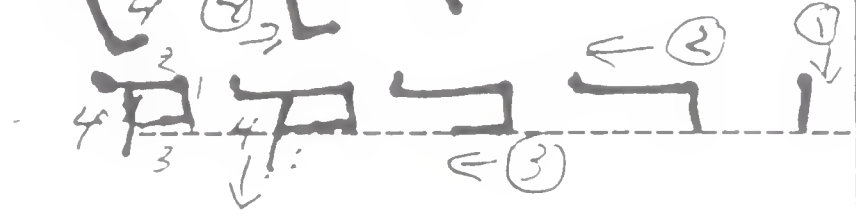
حروف اللغة الآرامية القديمة والحديثة (الكلدانية - سورث)

THE CLASSICAL - MODERN ARAMAIC ALPHABET

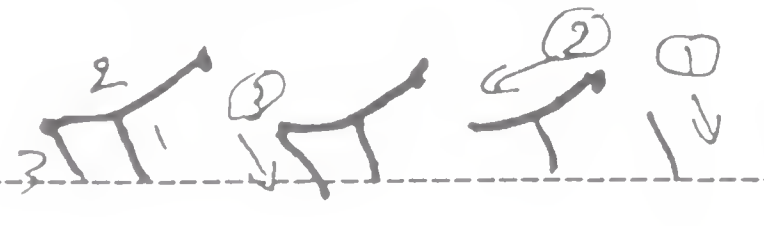
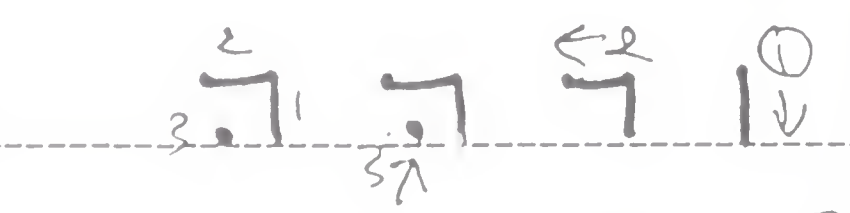
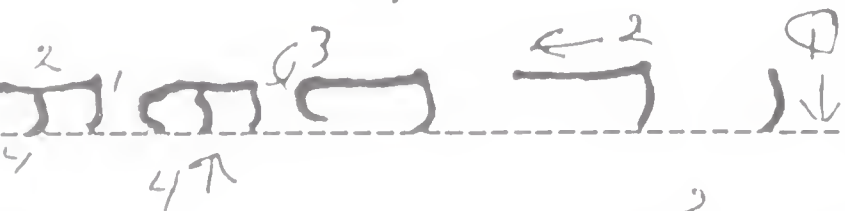
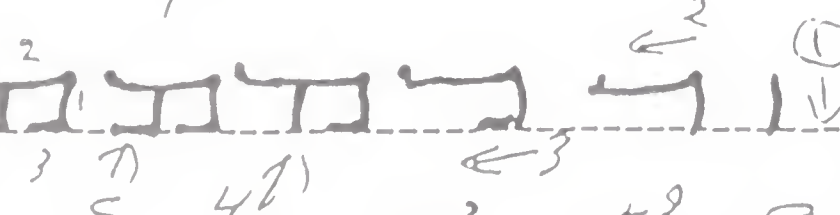
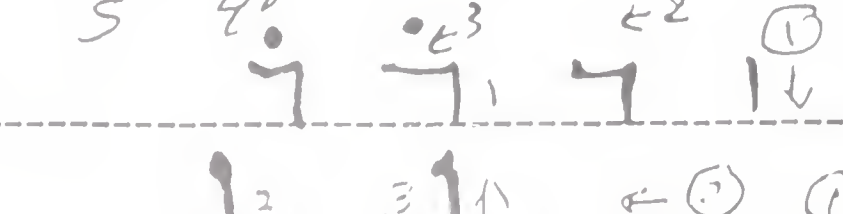
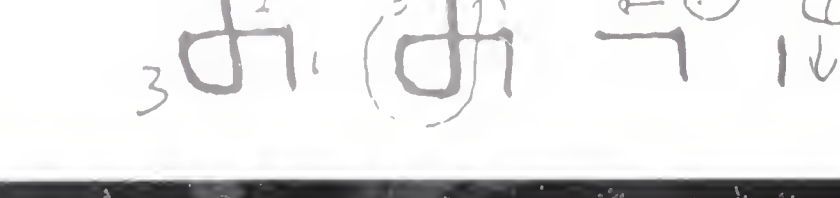
ENGLISH	ROMANIZATION	NUMBER	ARABIC	ESTRANGELA	SMALL LETTER	22 LETTERS
a	ALAP	1	ا	ܐ	ܐ	ܐܠܦ
b	BETH	2	ب		ܒ	ܒܝܬ
g	GAMAL	3	گ		ܓ	ܓܡܠ
d	DALETH	4	د	ܕ	ܕ	ܕܠܬ
h	HEH	5	ه	ܗ	ܗ	ܗܐ
w	WAW	6	و		ܘ	ܘܐܘ
z	ZAIN	7	ز		ܙ	ܙܝܢ
ḥ	ḤETH	8	ح		ܚ	ܚܝܬ
ṭ	ṬETH	9	ط		ܛ	ܛܝܬ
y	YODTH	10	ي		ܝ	ܝܘܕ
k	KAP W KAP	20	ك	ܟ ܟ	ܟ	ܟܦ ܘܟܦ
l	LAMADTH	30	ل		ܠ	ܠܡܕ
m	MEEM W MEEM	40	م	ܡ ܡ	ܡ	ܡܝܡ ܘܡܝܡ
n	NOON W NOON	50	ن		ܢ ܢ	ܢܘܢ ܘܢܘܢ
s	SIMKATH	60	س		ܣ	ܣܡܟܬ
a	AE	70	ع		ܥ	ܥܐ
p	PEH	80	پ		ܦ	ܦܐ
ṣ	ṢADE	90	ص		ܨ	ܨܕܐ
q	KQOP	100	ق		ܩ	ܩܘܦ
r	RESH	200	ر	ܪ	ܪ	ܪܝܫ
sh	SHEEN	300	ش		ܫ	ܫܝܢ
t	TAW W TAW	400	ت	ܬ	ܬ ܬ	ܬܐܘ ܘܬܐܘ

ק		KQOP ق قُوپ
ר		RESH ر رِيش
ש		SHEEN ش شِين
ת		Middle or Final TAW W TAW ت تَاوْ و تَاوْ

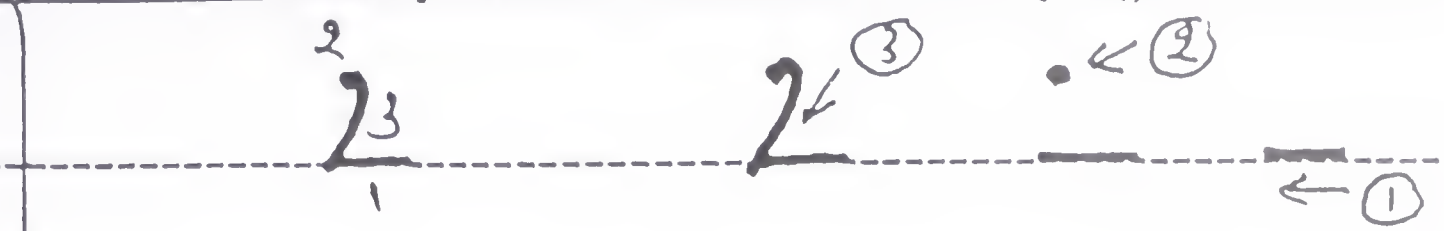
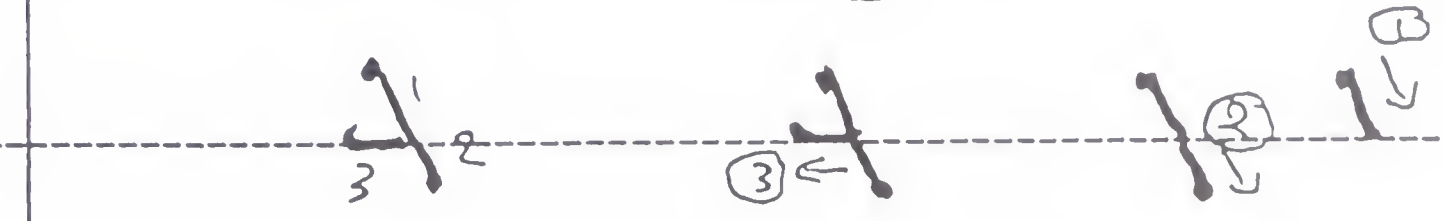
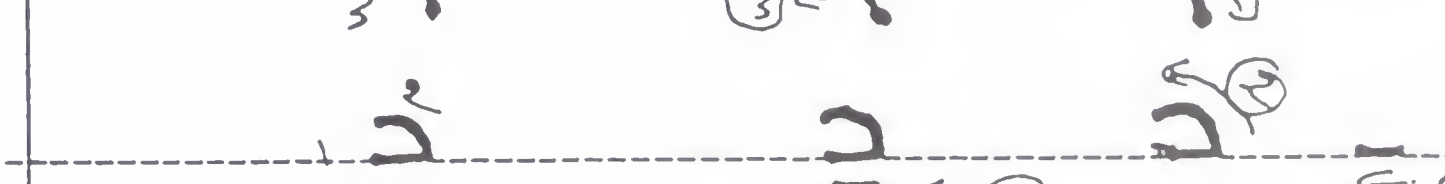
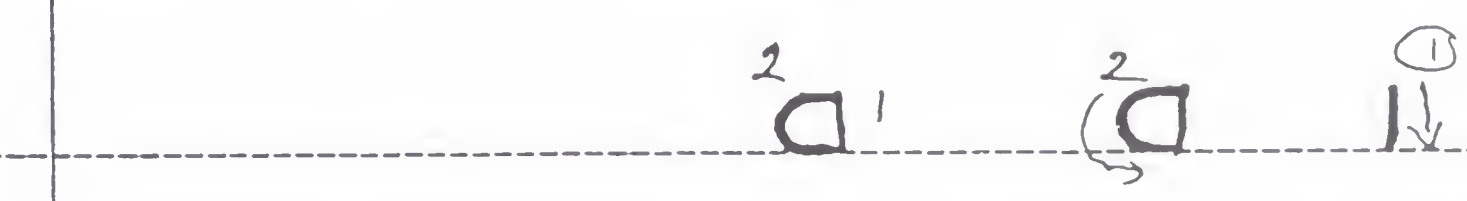
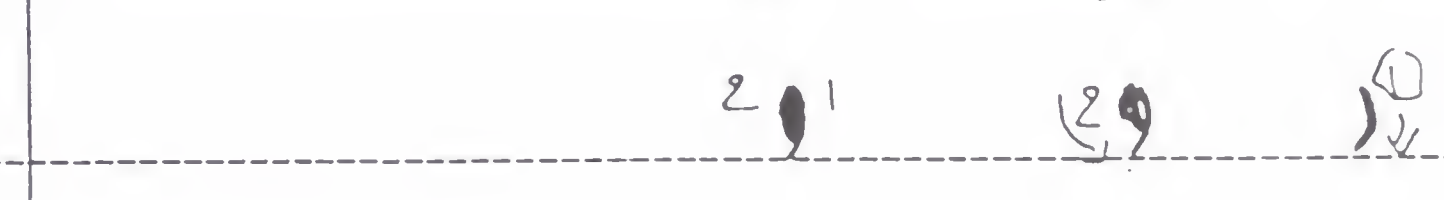
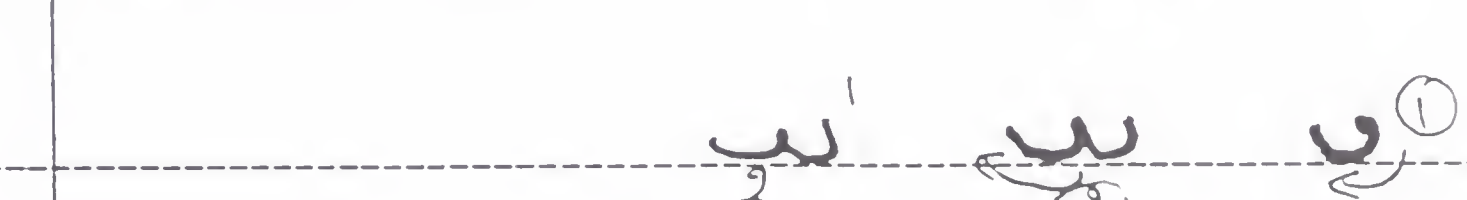
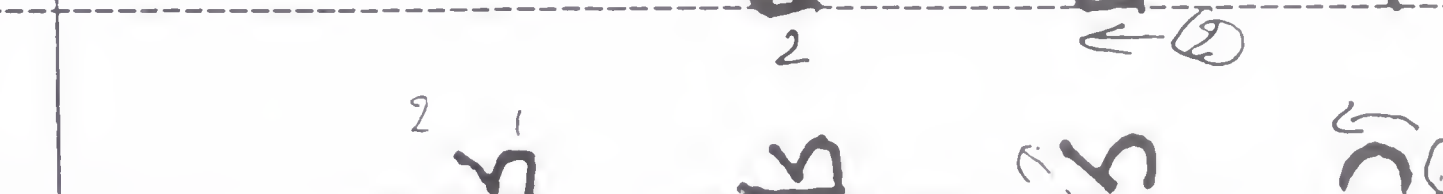
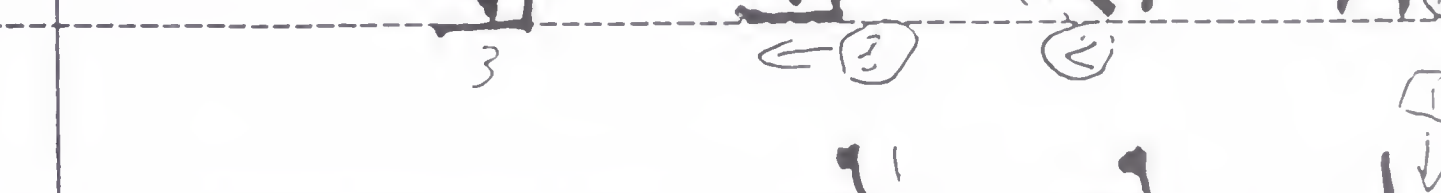
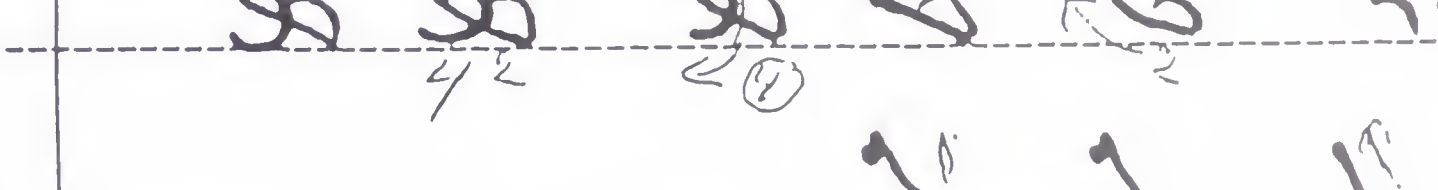
THE FINAL LETTERS

ך		KAP W KAP ك كاپ و كاپ The unjoined final " k " الكاف التي تأتي في النهاية غير متصلة
כ		KAP W KAP ك كاپ و كاپ The joined final " k " الكاف التي تأتي في النهاية غير متصلة .
ם		MEEM W MEEM م ميم و ميم
ן		NOON W NOON ن نُون ونُون The unjoined final " N " النون التي تأتي في النهاية غير متصلة
נ		NOON W NOON ن نُون ونُون The joined final " N " النون التي تأتي في النهاية غير متصلة
ת		Middle or Final TAW W TAW ت تَاوْ و تَاوْ

THE ESTRANGELA LETTERS

ܐ		ALAP ا ألپ
ܕ		DALETH د دالاث
ܗ		HEH هـ هِيهْ
ܡ		MEEM W MEEM م ميم و ميم
ܪ		RESH ر رِيش
ܬ		TAW W TAW ت تَاوْ و تَاوْ

E 22 ARAMAIC - CHALDEAN ALPHABETIC LETTERS

shape	Steps to be followed in shaping the letter	Please read from right to lef
2		ALAP ا الپ
ב		BETH ب بيث
ג		GAMAL گ گامان
ד		DALETH د دالاث
ה		HEH هـ هِيهْ
ו		WAW و واو
ז		ZAIN ز زَيْنْ
ח		HhETH ح حِيثْ H
ט		TtETH ط طِيثْ
י		YODTH ي يوخْ
כ ך		KAP W KAP ك كاپ و كاپ
ל		LAMADTH ل لامَاثْ
מ ם		MEEM W MEEM م ميمْ و ميمْ
נ ן		NOON W NOON ن نُون ونُون
ס		SIMKATH س سِمَكْثْ
ע		AE ع عِيهْ A
פ ף		PEH پ پِهْ
צ ץ		SsADE ص صادِهِ S

ברוך שם כבוד
מלכותו לעולם
ועד

ⵜⵜⴰⵡⵉⵏ ⵏ ⵜⵎⵓⵔⵜ
ⵜⴰⵎⴰⵣⵉⵖⵜ ⵜⵜⵓⵙⵙⵏ ⴷⴰⵔ
ⵜⵜⵔ

ⵜⵉⵏⵎⵍ

ⵜⵉⵏⵎⵍ ⵏ ⵜⵎⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰⵎⴰⵣⵉⵖⵜ ⵜⵜⵓⵙⵙⵏ ⴷⴰⵔ
ⵜⵉⵏⵎⵍ ⵏ ⵜⵎⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⴰⵎⴰⵣⵉⵖⵜ ⵜⵜⵓⵙⵙⵏ ⴷⴰⵔ